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HAVOC OF WIND AND RAIN

DAY OF SEVERE STORM ENDING WITH A GORGEOUS SUNSET.

Trees Blown Down and Ships Driven to Collision, but No Great Amount of Damage Done—Excursion Business Almost at a Standstill—Storm Started in Virginia and Came North Along the Coast Until It Reached Portland.

Lay a ruler on the map and draw a line extending from the Virginia capes to a point south of Portland, Me. Put a silver half dollar on the line, and slide it from south to north. That, if the map is the size of the ordinary 16 by 20-inch chart of the Weather Bureau, will, according to the officials of the Weather Bureau, illustrate the route and area of the rain-laden storm which swept through this locality yesterday.

The first indication that something was wrong with the weather came at about 11 o'clock Saturday night. Then out of a gloomy sky came a dreary rainfall, and along toward the hour when old men die and babes are born lightning began to flash, thunder boomed, and the rain commenced to fall as if out of a tank turned upside down.

Then came the wind in a howling, boisterous gale. The two made life a penance during the forenoon hours, and the afternoon was little less disagreeable. As if repenting of its ill temper, the weather cleared, just before the sun dipped behind the western hills, and allowed the orb to make a spectacular exit. Down the bay the sunset was prettier than a painting. The Narrows were in semi-darkness, and gloom hung over the lower bay where night was coming on. Suddenly a rift appeared in the pall, and a lance of sunlight fell across the waters. The shaft of light did not strike the earth except in a narrow ribbon. This ribbon took in the warship Indiana and the cruiser New-York, and for five minutes the sun shone on their white hulls and yellow upper works, making them stand out clear and bold against the surrounding darkness. The shaft remained about five minutes, and then the clouds closed in and the pictures faded.

The storm which preceded it all originated Saturday, somewhere in the eastern half of North Carolina. It traveled up the State, and went overboard at the Virginia capes. Quiet waters straightway drew on their caps of white, and the boom of the surf was echoed by the roaring of the wind as the gale whipped along the coast. Signal stations notified the central office in Washington of its fretting progress, and danger signals were run up all coast-wise that a full-sized storm was under way northward-bound were hoisted at all the stations from the Chesapeake to Eastport, Me.

The storm was central at Atlantic City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Its velocity then was fifty-two miles an hour. It left that locality drenched under a rainfall of 2.70 inches, and pushed its centre to the realm of the Greater New-York. The Sandy Hook observer telegraphed at 8 o'clock that the wind was blowing a heavy gale there, and a half hour later he sent another message giving the wind's velocity as sixty miles an hour. The storm was central in this locality at 9 A. M. It played havoc along the east shore of Staten Island. Many of the small craft anchored there were swamped, and several of the docks were under water at high tide.

The ships of the white squadron, which are anchored off Tompkinsville, rode out the gale in safety. They got up steam at 4 o'clock in the morning so as to be ready to use steam in the event of anchors dragging.

The fishing smack Georgiana Young, lying off Tompkinsville, dragged her anchors early yesterday morning and fouled the long dock at Stapleton, and was badly damaged. The big three-masted schooner James W. Bigelow of Boston, deeply laden, which had been moored at the south side of the long dock at Stapleton, was compelled to slip her moorings at 4 o'clock in the morning to prevent her from dashing the dock to pieces, as the sea was running high and the vessel was rolling and pounding against the dock and threatening to demolish it.

The yacht Fay of the Staten Island Yacht Club, owned by Carmer & Shoevering, dragged her anchors during the night and fouled several small boats, taking the topmast off the Lizzie C. of the Ocean Yacht Club. The sloop yacht Indian, owned by George Darling, an actor and member of the Ocean Yacht Club, dragged her anchor and received considerable damage by fouling a dock.

Many trees were uprooted on Staten Island, and the telephone and telegraph wires were blown down in many places, interrupting the service.

In the upper bay the British steamship Foscalis, which was anchored off Liberty Island, dragged her anchor and fouled the steamship Castilian Prince, at anchor near by. Neither vessel had steam up, and the two crunched and ground together, indenting each others' plates and smashing railings and bulwarks. A signal for help was hoisted. The tug C. P. Raymond responded and succeeded in disentangling the two ships.

It was an ill wind which blew no good to the world afloat. It made troublous times for big craft, upset some little ones, and completely deranged the schedules of excursion craft and the plans of those who had made preparations for a Sunday outing. The excursion business for the day was practically given up. A few excursion barges cast off their lines, but the few who went on board had good reason to regret the going. It was only when the returning crowds reached the city that one could appreciate the wisdom of those who eschewed excursion craft and staid on shore.

The Glen Island boats left from the foot of Dey Street on their regular schedule time, but the passengers were very few, despite the fact that yesterday was set for the formal opening of the island for the Summer season.

The Long Branch boats did little business in the way of excursionists, the majority of pleasure seekers preferring to go by the trains, because of the heavy weather down the bay.

In the city the elevated, cable, and horse car lines suffered greatly on account of the storm. In the morning many cars on the different lines were noticed without a single passenger. On the ferries business was practically at a standstill. Fewer pedestrians were seen upon the Brooklyn Bridge than on any other day since the severely cold weather of last Winter, and the parks were entirely deserted, even the police having sought shelter.

The deserted appearance of the thoroughfares was most noticeable down town and along the river fronts. Battery Park, which is generally thronged, had no visitors except those compelled to pass through it on business.

Considerable damage was done to the shrubbery in Central Park, and many of the walks were strewn with limbs twisted from trees by the boisterous wind. The arbor, near the Arsenal, was completely demolished, and the vines lay upon the ground.

One of the swans, which are thought so much of by children, became frightened by the severity of the storm, and wandered from its haunt on the lake. It went along the east drive till it was about opposite Eighty-third Street. There it was seen by some of the Central Park police. Director Smith was notified, and Snyder, the elephant keeper, was sent after the truant. The swan was caught and returned to the lake.

There was little or no interruption to telephone service in the city, and very little damage was done to telegraph wires. The manager of the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that there had been practically no interruption on the service from this city. A few wires had been blown down in Newark Bay in the morning, but were replaced during the afternoon. The chief operator of the Postal Telegraph Company reported that its wires along the coast were working all right. Word was received from Albany to the effect that it had been clear there all day.

TWO UNFORTUNATE SCHOONERS.

The Jennie Rogers Sunk and the Ellen Perkins Driven Ashore.

NANTUCKET, Mass., June 14.—The schooner Ellen Perkins, Capt J. F. Smith of Deer Isle, Me., from Bangor for New-York, ran ashore last night, one and one-half miles from Great Point, at the east end of the island. The vessel lies easy, but in an exposed position. The Captain and crew got ashore safely. They report that the stranding was caused by their compass being out of order.

NEW-HAVEN, June 14.—The schooner Jennie Rogers, New-London for New-York with granite, foundered and sank off Faulkner's Island, in the Sound, this morning. Capt. Keefe and four of the crew were picked up exhausted, clinging to the tender, and one whose name is unknown was drowned.

Capt. Durkee of the schooner Honeybrook made the rescue, and brought the survivors here. The Rogers was of 80 tons, twenty-four years old, and was owned by the William Booth Granite Company of Vinal Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 14.—A heavy easterly storm raged here to-day. State police steamer Ocean Gem and steam yacht Zuleika, from New-London for Boston, are in harbor.

The schooner Edward C. Allen True, ashore on the south side of Martha's Vineyard, will not be floated. An unknown two-masted schooner is reported ashore at Tarpaulin Cove.

The schooner Charles Cooper, from Port Liberty for Exeter, N. H., dragged her anchors this evening to shoal water on the west side of the harbor. She was towed to a safe anchorage by the steam tug Mercury.

TWO WOMEN AND A MAN DROWN.

Their Boat Capsized During the Storm—Damage in Jersey.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., June 14.—During a severe storm early this morning a rowboat containg five persons capsized in the Delaware River, off here, and three of the occupants were drowned. The dead are Mrs. Hannah Richter, Mrs. Kate McCue, and John Brewer. Besides the three drowned the boat contained John McCue and William Richter, husbands of the two women.

Mrs. Richter sang in a concert hall here, and her husband rowed her nightly across the river to their home in Philadelphia. In some way the boat containing the party overturned this morning, and in the swift current and heavy sea that was on Brewer and the women could not hold on to the boat and were swept to their deaths.

Richter and McCue, after a desperate struggle, were carried ashore on the upturned boat. Richter and his wife were only married on last Tuesday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 14.—The storm did considerable damage in this section. The high wind caused a high and violent sea, and yachts anchored between this point and Atlantic Highlands suffered considerably.

At Asbury Park the roof of the new toboggan chute station at Deal Lake was blown off, and the station badly damaged. The roof landed in the lake, and floated about all day.

The new pier at Long Branch was badly damaged. About seventy of the spiles were washed out and broken. They were thrown upon the beach, but are useless, as they are broken where the bolts went through them. One of the iron trusses was broken by the piles which had washed out striking it. The pier was not completed until last week. It is thought the damage can be repaired.

At Atlantic Highlands eight yachts belonging to the Pavonia Yacht Club which were at anchor off that place were driven ashore during the day. There was a big crowd on the beach, and as the damaged yachts took the beach they were drawn as far out of the water as possible to save them from further damage.

This evening at 8 o'clock a large yacht hailing from Brooklyn went ashore near Atlantic Highlands. She had a party of twelve persons on board. The steamer Monmouth, which was tied up at the dock here, lowered her lifeboat, and the party was safely taken ashore. The embarkation was attended by considerable danger and risk. The party consisted of eight men, two women, and two boys. All were safely landed at the railroad pier.

Off Seabright a large schooner lay all day. About noontime she commenced to drag her anchor, and was driven in shore for some distance. It looked for a time as though she would be stranded, but the anchors finally took hold and held her.

BARNEGAT, N. J., June 14.—A heavy northeast storm has prevailed here since 9 o'clock last night. No especial damage has been done in the town. At low tide this morning the water reached a mile inland on the meadows. Great damage has been done to the sailing craft.

The pleasure schooner Sans Souci has dragged her anchor, and is ashore at Conklin's Island, and the Novelette, with a party of Philadelphia ladies on board, lies in the bay at anchor, but laboring hard. It is thought here that the worst of the storm is over. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 14.—The storm in this city was particularly severe, and great damage was done by the wind to trees and shrubbery. Whole sections in the lower part of the city were under water at times to-day, owing to the overflowing of the river. In some instances people living along the river were obliged to go from their homes in rowboats. Considerable loss was occasioned along the water front by lumber and other light stuffs on docks being washed away.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 14.—Perth Amboy suffered to-day from the fury of the storm. The six-hundred-ton-schooner William M. Borroughs of New-York is ashore. The cargo of lime on the little schooner Ayre was set on fire by the waves breaking on the deck of the boat and working into the hold. The lime was thrown overboard and the vessel saved. The brick-carrying schooner Sayre & Fischer was blown from her anchorage and lost a part of her cargo. She crashed into the Mary Alice, bound for Port Jefferson and storm bound here, and both vessels were badly crushed.

TREES BLOWN DOWN IN BROOKLYN.

Holes Made in the Streets and Telegraph Lines Disabled.

The storm in Brooklyn did considerable damage by blowing down trees. At Police Headquarters there was a record of 150 trees that had been uprooted by the winds. Many sewer culverts were stopped up, and a number of holes were made in the streets by the heavy rain. Telegraph wires were down, and the police found much inconvenience in sending messages to the various stations, but the linemen were early at work repairing the damage, and by evening the wires were in a fair condition.

The young trees in Murphy Park, adjoining the Municipal Building, were almost uprooted by the wind—at least half of them were almost level with the ground.

Capt. McNamara of the park police said he had been all over Prospect Park, and found many limbs of trees down, but only one tree had fallen. Limbs of trees had fallen in the flower garden, he said, and had destroyed some of the plants, but the damage was trifling.

The sewer at Patchen Avennue and Chauncey Street caved in. The damage will be repaired in a few hours to-day.

IN JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

Trees Uprooted, Sheds Destroyed, and a House Blown to Pieces.

The storm of Saturday night and yesterday swept over Hudson County, N. J., with, at times, almost irresistible force, and yet, except in one or two instances, no damage was done beyond the destruction of fruit and shade trees and some old sheds and barns that had outlived their usefulness.

In Jersey City some trees in the public parks and on the heights were blown over, and many cellars in the lower portions of the city were flooded by the heavy rain that failed to run off through the sewers because of the high tides and the water being backed up in the river by the strong wind.

The force of the storm was more generally felt in Hoboken, and many isolated houses shook and trembled as the wind and rain beat upon them.

A four-story frame building in course of erection at Sixth and Jefferson Streets, which was about ready for the roof, was blown down at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The main portion of the structure fell in a heap, but some of the boards were scattered along the street for a distance of two or three blocks. No one was injured. The loss was about $2,000.

TRIED TO BEHEAD NAM

CHINESE DETECTIVE NEARLY MURDERED IN A POLICY SHOP.

Nam Was Getting Evidence for the Police Against 18 Mott Street, When Ah Fee and Ah Chung, the Proprietor, Attacked Him with a Huge Carving Knife and Tried to Behead Him—Nam Shot Fee in the Leg.

Quan Yik Nam, a naturalized Chinaman who has been of great service to the police of the Elizabeth Street Police Station in the suppression and detection of Chinese gamblers in "Chinatown," care nearly being murdered late last night while in a rear room of 18 Mott Street soon after he had bought for 35 cents, a lottery ticket.

The police, headed by Acting Captain Young, were in the immediate vicinity, however, raiding other gambling places, and Nam's life was saved partly by their timely arrival and partly because he had disabled his most deperate adversary by shooting him in the leg just in time to avoid being decapitated by a big bread knife with a blade over a foot long.

It was about 9:30 o'clock last night that Nam, who usually wears regular citizen's dress, clad in his native costume and with a black felt hat on his head, started out in advance of the police plateau of seventeen men under Sergt. Osborne to procure evidence that would enable the police to make arrests or raid the lottery and policy games which were known to exist in several places in Mott Street.

No. 11 Mott Street was the first place visited, and besides the proprietor, Wang Hock, ten other Chinamen were corralled and the place left in charge of Policemen Higgins and Bennett. No. 17 was the next place visited, and there two men who were playing policy were caught by Detective Sherwood and left in charge of Policeman Kehoe.

The Captain and Detectives Coyle and Sherwood found Ah Louis and ten Chinamen gambling at dominoes in 28 Mott Street, and were rounding up the men, when the report of a pistol was heard, and some one informed Capt. Young that a lot of Chinamen were murdering his advance agent, Nam, in the rear of 18 Mott Street.

The police hurried to the place, and when they reached the room which is used for a lottery game found Nam covered with blood from a large cut under his right eye and weak from loss of blood.

On the floor near him lay the murderous-looking knife, the blade being two inches wide and over a foot long.

There was only one other Chinaman in the room. He was Ah Fee and he was unable to rise, having been shot in the left leg by Nam.

The floor was spattered with blood and littered with lottery slips, drawings, &c., and the room showed every evidence of a recent desperate struggle, tables and benches lying about upset and everything in confusion.

Sergeant Magann was telephoned to to send for an ambulance, and soon Surgeon Johnson arrived and took both the injured men to the station house, where he sewed up Nam's wound, and then took Ah Fee to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he is a prisoner.

In the meantime the patrol wagon was kept busy hauling the lawbreaking Chinamen to the station house.

Quan Yuk Nam explained later the desperate attempt made on his life by Ah Chung, the proprietor of the game at 18 Mott Street, and Ah Fee, who tried to decapitate him.

He said, that when he entered the place, no one recognized him, though every Chinaman in the city knows him. He stood in line, and finally reached the inclosed box of the ticket seller, and poking 35 cents through the pigeon-hole for the purpose, received a lottery ticket. He had seen a dozen Chinamen do the same thing before his turn came.

After getting his ticket, he said: "Stop the play, stop the play." "What's the matter?" asked the man behind the ticket-seller's window. "Stop the play the police come now," said Nam, as he took off his hat that they might know him. And they did know him, too, for the next thing he knew, one of the Chinamen seized a stool and dealt Nam a blow over the head, while others rushed at him, shoving: "Cut his head off!" "Cut him open!"

It was then that Ah Fee seized the ugly looking knife, and, as another Chinaman bent Nam's head back, attempted to cut his throat. Nam dodged, and received the end of the blade under his right eye.

Some of the dozen men ran out, but others renewed the attack and Nam pulled his police whistle from his blouse, but before he had a chance to blow it, it was snatched away from him and five men closed in about him to end his life if possible.

Then Nam drew his revolver and shot Fee in the leg. Ah Chung rushed at him, took away the revolver, and escaped from the place as the police came to the rescue. Throughout the whole fight, the plucky Chinaman hung on to his lottery ticket, which, though bloody, he handed over to Acting Capt. Young, with much pride.

Ah Chung has been arrested five times for running gambling games, but always seems to get off without punishment.

It is a well-known fact that the lawbreaking element of Chinatown has threatened over twenty times to kill Nam.

Thousands of lottery tickets, drawings, gambling utensils, and a quantity of money, mostly in silver, amounting to probably $300, were captured in the raids last night. Capt. Young hopes, he says, to eventually break up the gang of Chinese gamblers which infest Chinatown. All the prisoners will appear at the Centre Street Court this morning.

PLEDGED TO FREE SILVER.

North Carolina Democrats Want Walter Clark for Vice President.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14.—Nearly all the Democratic County Conventions have been held in North Carolina, and show the absolute triumph of free silver. It appears that there will be no gold delegates save from one county at the State Convention.

Walter Clark, now Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, is to be indorsed for Vice President of the United States. Some of the County Conventions have pledged their delegates to vote for no man who is not an avowed advocate of free and unlimited silver coinage.

Found Dead After a Night in the Rain.

William Brady, a truck driver, who lived at 46 Ridge Street, was found dead at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the yard adjoining his brother's stable, at 18 Gouverneur Street. Brady, who was forty-seven years old, was very drunk Saturday night, and became separated from a friend named Simmons, with whom he had been out. Simmons, after a long search, found Brady apparently asleep on one of his brother's trucks, where he had been during the heavy rainstorm of Saturday night. He tried to arouse Brady, but was unable to do so, and called a policeman, who, though convinced that the man was dead, summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital.

Fatal Accident at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 14.—Arthur D. Addison, a prominent Washington attorney and wealthy Summer resident of this place, is dying to-night from injuries received yesterday afternoon. He was leading a colt by the halter at Rockburne, his Summer home, when he was thrown against a stone wall, fracturing his skull. Physicians performed trephining and removed several pieces of bone. Mr. Addison has a wife and two children.

Paris Green in His Spring.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 14.—Charles Hager, who lives on the Eagle Valley Road, discovered yesterday that paris green had been put in a spring on his land. Valuable dogs have been poisoned during the last month. A vigilance committee has been appointed.

GOMEZ LOSES WITH MACHETES.

Spaniards Repulse His Attack—Rebel Loss Said to be 500.

HAVANA, June 14.—Incomplete details have been received of an important battle at Najasa. Unofficial reports state that Gomez was in command of the rebels, who numbered 5,000 men. He made a manoeuvre with the intention of leading the Spanish command to believe that he intended to surround the troops, who were encamped on the plains of Saratoga.

The manoeuvre failed of the desired effect, which was to compel the Spanish force to retreat. The rebels then attacked the troops with machetes, but the latter repulsed the charges. The battle is said to have lasted forty-two hours. Gen. Godoy, with a strong Spanish force, arrived on the scene, and, with his assistance, the troops succeeded in forcing the rebels to retire. The rebel loss is said to have been 500, while the troops lost only 4 killed and 2 officers and 32 soldiers wounded.

Dynamite explosions occurred last night under two bridges on the road leading to Cerro and Jesus del Monte, suburbs of Havana. The explosions caused a panic among the people in the neighborhood. The damage done to the bridges was slight.

Thomas Dawley, the correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of being in communication with the rebels, has been released from Morro Castle, where he had been confined ever since he was taken into custody.

WERE MARRIED IN THE WOODS.

How a Pair of Paterson Lovers Outwitted Objecting Parents.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—Residents of Haledon, about two miles from here, are talking about an odd marriage that took place there Friday evening. Joseph Shinna, a young Frenchman of North Seventh Street, and Miss Minnie Myers of this city worked as weavers in the Seebass Silk Mill, at Cedar Cliff. They were lovers, the girl being seventeen and the man twenty-three. The parents objected, because he was French and the girl German, and also because the girl was too young.

The parents heard of the young man walking with the girl after mill hours, and they have since come to the mill at stopping time and walked home with her. Neither girl nor lover came out Friday night, and, after waiting some time, the parents went away.

The girl and her lover were in the mill, but jumped out of a back window into the woods, and, in the presence of mill friends, were married by a Justice, who had been secured by friends. The news reached the old folks next day, and all will be forgiven.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR TOOTHACHE.

Policemen, Doctors, and Ambulance Were Called for Mrs. Richter.

Mrs. Minnie Richter of 230 East One Hundredth Street was told by somebody yesterday that carbolic acid was a good thing to stop a toothache. Mrs. Richter sent out and got an ounce of it and started in to cure the pain by soaking a bit of cotton with the acid and applying it to the cavity in the tooth.

She used the treatment so freely that she burned the inside of her mouth and swallowed some of the acid. A physician and a policeman were called, and the latter sent for an ambulance and another policeman. The arrival of the ambulance, two physicians, and two policemen was too much for the young woman, and she became hysterical. Her condition was not found to be serious.

PARDEE TILES NOT PROFITABLE.

Almost a Million Spent in Vain Effort to Reach Success.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 14.—The C. Pardee works will suspend operations, it was announced yesterday, as soon as the orders now on hand have been filled.

The plant was established on the Marcus Spring estate five years ago, and it is said that Charles Pardee, a millionaire of Hazleton, Penn., who is the head of the concern, has sunk almost $1,000,000 in a vain endeavor to successfully manufacture tiling and other clay products.

Five hundred men will be thrown out of work by the suspension. When work will be resumed is not known.

H. J. SMITH FATALLY INJURED.

He Was President of the Electrical Exhibition Recently Held Here.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—H. J. Smith, General Superintendent of the plants of the Edison General Electric Light Company in New-York, and President of the recent Electrical Exhibition held in New-York City, received fatal injuries from a fall in his barn at Washingtonville this morning.

The base of his skull was fractured, and he was hurt internally. The attending physicians say he will not recover.

TO FIGHT THE SILVER SECTION.

Sound-Money Democrats of Chicago Will Contest for Convention Seats.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A convention of sound-money Democrats was held here in Central Music Hall last night. A sound-money platform was adopted, and resolutions indorsing President Cleveland were passed. Delegates were named to go to the State Convention, and will contest the seats of the delegates selected recently by the free-silver convention. A county ticket also was nominated.

PRINCE SUED BY SCHATCHENS.

Agents Want Miss Lewis's Husband to Pay 100,000 Marks.

BERLIN, June 14.—Prince Isenberg-Birstein, who married Miss Lewis, an American heiress, is being sued in a Berlin court for 100,000 marks by the agents who negotiated the match between himself and Miss Lewis.

Pursued by a Hungry Lynx.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 14.—James W. Bragg and his wife, while on a lonely mountain road returning from Leyden after dark, heard a cry as if of an infant in distress. They stopped their horse, when suddenly the sounds became piercingly loud, being recognized at once as those of a lynx, whose glaring eyes could be seen as he bounded out of the forest. The horse started on a run. Giving the reins and whip to his wife, Mr. Bragg detached a lighted lantern from the front of the wagon, which he kept swinging but a few feet from the eyes of the lynx until it gave up the chase. The animal was probably made ferocious by hunger.

Edward Bruce Harris Killed.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—A man was killed by a train on the Lackawanna Road at South Paterson late Friday night, and little attention was paid to the case, because it was believed the man was an Italian workman. Several Italians declared he was one of their countrymen. It became known late last night that Edward Bruce Harris, a well-known citizen boarding on Mill Street was missing. A number of his friends went to the morgue and recognized the body as that of Mr. Harris. He had a habit of going down a short cut over the railroad, and while doing this he was killed.

WOKE SILVERSTEIN UP

MAN WITH A REVOLVER STOOD OVER HIM AS HE LAY IN BED.

The Disturber, When Chased, Managed to Get Away for the Time—Confederate Caught by a Policeman, Who Heard Silverstein's Cries, and the Other's Arrest Followed—The Two Men Confessed to a Number of Other Robberies.

William Hunt, eighteen years old, fairly well dressed and wearing bicycle shoes, who said he lived at the Victory lodging house, on the Bowery, and Calso de Truette, known also as Mason, a negro, twenty-one years old, who said he roomed at the Progress lodging house, also on the Bowery, were arrested early yesterday morning by the police of the Oak Street Station. Later they were taken to the Centre Street Police Court, where they were remanded to the care of the police until to-day.

They are charged with burglary, and it is probable that they will both have to answer to a number of accusations of theft.

Both prisoners have been inmates of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island. Hunt was confined there for fifteen months until last December, and Mason for a year until last February.

Isaac Silverstein, a dealer in pawnbrokers' unredeemed pledges at 119 Park Row, was aroused from his slumbers about 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, on the second floor of 149 Park Row, by a man falling on him as he lay in bed.

As Silverstein attempted to rise, he saw the gleam of a revolver near to his face. He was so frightened that he sank back on the bed.

The man, still holding the revolver, backed away without saying a word, and when he reached the door, dashed down the stairs, followed by Mr. Silverstein, clad only in his nightshirt.

Silverstein failed to catch the man who had disturbed his slumbers, but his cries of "Police! Help!" were heard by a policeman, who, seeing a young negro running down Park Row, started after him. At Pearl and James Streets he caught the fugitive, and took him back to Silverstein's rooms.

The latter dressed and went with the policeman and his prisoner, who proved to be Mason, to the station house, where the prisoner, trembling with fear, was searched.

A photograph of a white man was found, and when Silverstein told the police that the door of his home had been broken in and a case of silver spoons, a number of pawn tickets, and $18 in cash had been stolen from his rooms, Acting Capt. Ryan took an interest in the arrest.

Ryan took Mason into his room, and before long got from him a confession. He learned that the photograph was that of Hunt, with whom he was associated in the burglary. Mason acted as a watcher at the doorway, while Hunt, armed with a revolver, went up stairs. Mason gave Capt. Ryan a good description of Hunt while the Captain was dressing, and the latter, with three detectives, started out to find the man who had escaped while the policeman was running after Mason.

The policemen, in pairs, searched the lodging houses in Park Row and the Bowery, without finding their man, until just before 7 o'clock two of them saw a young fellow alight from a cable car on Chatham Square. Both identified him at once as Mason's companion, and arrested him.

At the Oak Street Station a revolver with every chamber loaded, the missing case of silver spoons, and $18 were found on the prisoner, who broke down and confessed.

Mason, it is thought, has so strong an influence over Hunt that the latter will carry out any plan of robbery that the former may lay out. They both confessed to stealing a number of bicycles, one of which, they say, they recently stole from a man named Pierce, on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. They claim that they sold this bicycle for $15 a few days ago to Silverstein, who, they say, at once took off the name and number plate.

Mason, who says he will turn State's evidence, told the police that they had also stolen bicycles at bicycle stores at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street and from the Columbia Club, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. From another club, two blocks away, he says, they stole a dress coat, an overcoat, and two suits of clothes, which they pawned.

They also say that they sold one stolen bicycle to a repairer in Orchard Street, and another to a barber in Jersey City. On one occasion Mason wrote a letter of recommendation to enable Hunt to get a bicycle from a dealer in Brooklyn. Mason signed the name of Samuel Weiss, a lawyer, of 40 Wall Street, to the letter, and Hunt got the wheel, after paying a small deposit.

Hunt says he formerly worked for a butcher in Eleventh Street, whose house on Thirteenth Street the two thieves attempted to rob afterward, but were frightened away. He claims also to have been in the employ of Mrs. Sarah Hunt, at 2 Washington Square.

A small book containing a lot of names found in Hunt's pocket is, he says, a list of his "chums," in the House of Refuge. A lot of newspaper clippings of advertisements of flats to let was found in Hunt's possession. The police believe they are places the pair intended to rob. Hunt says he was looking for work and a room to live in at the same time, but that Mason would not let him work.

Mason claims that Hunt, who stole and sold the bicycles, did not divide the proceeds fairly.

The men will appear at the Centre Street Police Court this morning, and Capt. Ryan says that he will have Silverstein there, too, when he may have to account for buying stolen property.

Mr. Whitney Will Miss the Convention.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney will sail for Europe Wednesday. He has attended every Democratic National Convention since 1872, and his absence from the Chicago Convention next month is causing no little speculation among politicians. He has announced that before sailing he may issue a statement embodying his views on the political situation.

Schooner Congress Capsized.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., June 14.—The schooner Congress, Capt. Carr, loaded with wood, capsized in the Sound off Miller's Place last night. The crew was saved. The vessel is now floating westward.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A man whose name is given at Carteret, N. J., as Henry Weldig, was drowned near Boynton Beach, N. J., Saturday night. A boat in which he and Frederick Poser were was upset. Poser was able to swim ashore. The address of the drowned man was given as 586 Howard Street, Newark. There is no such number.

—John Roemley, fifty years old, a carpenter in Trenton, N. J., killed himself Saturday night. He had been drinking, and when he went home about midnight quarreled with his wife about a dollar. He threatened to kill his wife and three children, and went for his shotgun. The wife and children escaped from the house.

—John Formholtz and John Lemon of Hollidaysburg, Penn., the latter a son of the late ex-Auditor General John A. Lemon of Pennsylvania, quarreled over the affections of a girl whom both had been courting. Formholtz stabbed Lemon twice in the side. Lemon may die from internal hemorrhages. Formholtz has fled.

—William Lang, son of Alderman Lang of Paterson, N. J., was riding a wheel on the Passaic Boulevard Saturday night, when he was run down by three men, who were driving a cart. The boy was knocked off his wheel and thrown ten feet. He is badly injured.

—Judge Chester of the Third Judicial District of New-York State has appointed Alfred G. Rowles of Hudson receiver for the Hudson Electric Railway Company, on petition of the officers of the company.

—John Lipper of 9 Freman Street, Newark, N. J., had his face and right leg badly burned last night by the splashing of molten iron in Balbach's refinery. He may lose the sight of both eyes.

—The schooners Contest and Petunia were in collision off St. John's, N. F., Saturday night. The latter was cut down to the water's edge, and her crew of seven men barely escaped.

FIGHTING FOR A DECLARATION FOR GOLD

Strong Body of Delegates to the St. Louis Convention Opposed to a "Straddle."

DOES NOT ACQUIESCE IN MARK HANNA'S PROGRAMME

Sound-Money Men from the East, Led by Senator Lodge, Demand an Explicit Platform—Will Consent to Nothing Else.

SILVER LEADERS ALSO DEMAND AN HONEST STATEMENT

They Have No Respect for Those Who Are Trying to Delude the "Half-Silver" Republicans with Evasive Language—They Want the Financial Issue Clearly Defined—Lodge Tells Hanna to Look Out for a Fight in the Convention—Platt Doing Good Work.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 14.—McKinley will be nominated for President to stand on a sound-money platform. That question was settled several days ago. But there is yet to be a fight to determine whether the Republican declaration for sound money shall be one for the gold standard, with the word gold used, or for a gold standard with the word gold omitted.

Mark Hanna, the ruling spirit of the convention and the party, while not openly dictating what shall be the form of words, has conveyed to the McKinley men who are most willing to regard his intimations as the edicts of a Czar his hope that the word gold shall not be used. He is willing that the language of the money plank shall be strong enough to bear the criticisms of the East, but not so defiant as to provoke the resentment and estrangement of the Middle West, the States that are apt to be tempted from their Republican allegiance by Democratic declarations for free silver and a free-silver and Western candidate.

Hanna's determination that the word gold shall be abandoned will not be agreed to unanimously. There will be a trial of the convention by a vote to see whether it really favors the gold standard in declaring against free silver, which it almost certainly will do.

This is promised by Massachusetts. The menace was uttered to-day by Senator Lodge to Manager Hanna, after a conversation on the money plank, in which it was discovered by Mr. Lodge that the policy of Mr. Hanna was in opposition to a gold declaration.

"If you do not put it in," said Mr. Lodge, "the convention will be asked to vote on the proposition."

Confident of his ability to suppress opposition, Mr. Hanna suggested that Massachusetts could not alone secure a vote.

"No," answered Mr. Lodge; "but Massachusetts will not be alone."

Mr. Hanna looked up sharply. "I am informed otherwise," he responded.

Mr. Lodge told him that Maine, New-York, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Connecticut could be depended upon to second the demand.

It may be noticed that the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont were not mentioned by Mr. Lodge as among those to be depended upon to stand by the fight for a sound-money plank with a gold line in it. These two States have played a shifting part, in and out of the National Committee, and have manifested a willingness to be used at all times as Mr. Hanna saw fit to employ them. It is not at all surprising now that they should have disappointed the expectation of Mr. Reed in declaring almost squarely for McKinley.

The zeal of the McKinleyites of the Granite State and the Green Mountain State is so consuming as to justify the suspicion that "forbidden and abhorrent" forces were at work when they chose the man from Ohio in preference to the man from Maine.

If the convention should adopt a preamble to the money resolution to explain the refusal to declare for gold, it would state that the Republicans of most of the States believe in the maintenance of the gold standard, and expect to maintain it, but that a promise to do so might deprive the party of the votes of many Republicans who are held lightly by party ties, who do not care much for a return to McKinley taxes, and who are apt to be led away by a courageous, though mistaken, free-silver declaration by the Democratic Party.

The demand for a vote in the convention on the use of the word "gold" in the platform will be seconded not only by the Eastern States, but by the silver States. The earnest out-and-out silver men have more respect for the gold Republicans than for those who are studying to delude the "half-silver" Republicans by evasive language. As free silver cannot win, they are determined that gold shall win, and that in so far as their votes can bring about the result, the platform shall not be a straddle.

The candidate for Vice President changes every hour. It is apparent that Morton only can be taken from New-York if the Republican Party in that State is to be kept out of a faction fight. Depew does not want the place, and Tracy is not wanted generally, and particularly is not wanted by Platt. Reed will not take it. Hobart of New-Jersey looms up from time to time as the favorite, and it is more than half suspected that he has been already nominated by Mark Hanna.

"The opponents of gold have surrendered," was the late report of the evening. It was not a true report. It followed the departure of Senator Lodge and Senator Quay from the room of Mark Hanna. The Pennsylvania and Massachusetts gold men had held a long conference with the supreme boss, and had urged him to consent not only to a money plank that would mean the maintenance of the present standard, but would say so explicitly. To this Hanna would not consent. Lodge and Quay again reminded him of the determination of the gold delegates to contend for the use of the word gold.

They were met with the protest that it would be impolitic to invite a division that must result in defeat. To have gold voted down would be impolitic, and Mr. Hanna maintained that to press such a vote would be unnecessary as well as impolitic in view of the willingness of a majority of the convention to declare against silver at any ratio and to insist upon the maintenance of the existing standard.

Gen. Grosvenor says the situation is unchanged in the Ohio camp, and that no living man to-night could draw the money plank that will be adopted by the convention. He regards the programme of the gold men who insist upon having a vote to put in the word "gold" as deplorably bad politics, and hopes they will come to see it in that light.

ALL TALKING OF GOLD.

Financial Question Uppermost in the Minds of Delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Republicans who were at Minneapolis four years ago are contrasting the crush and roar of the corresponding day four years ago with the paucity of numbers and the absence of enthusiasm here to-day. The contrast is striking. At Minneapolis, where there appeared to be a chance that Blaine might defeat Harrison, the partisans of both were anxious to be on the scene, and were stimulated by hope to march and cheer, even the small body of Allison retainers, returning to the task they had undertaken every four years for a long period, indulging in shouts for the prudent Senator, who they hoped might win the reward of a nomination by a fortunate dead-lock. Now, however, there appears to be no chance for any candidate but one, and for that one the boomers are tardy and lacking altogether in enthusiasm.

It is remarkable that the very first gleam of convention enthusiasm was supplied by the arrival of the Massachusetts delegation that came in this morning with cheers and songs for Reed and with "We're for gold and solid for gold and Reed" inscribed upon their banners. Up to the time these sturdy advocates of a gold-standard plank and a gold-standard candidate arrived not a cheer had been heard for McKinley. The Maine men brought more cheers and more gold sentiment with them, but they did not provoke the McKinley boomers from Canton, McKinley's own town, to raise their voices for the "Napoleon of protection and prosperity."

Eastern Influence Strong.

Out of all proportion to their numbers and their enthusiasm, however, was the influence exerted by the Eastern men upon the other States to strengthen the resolutions of the convention on the money question. In spite of all efforts by the agents of protective organizations to lead discussion toward the tariff, it still clings to money, and money alone. If the talk of the convention can be regarded as an indication of what the leading topic of discussion in the

and all the Middle States, and many of the States in the South.

Occasional references have been heard in the course of the day to the "weakening" of the sound-money men. These references were repeated mysteriously about the Ohio headquarters. When the satellites of Boss Hanna were asked whether they properly could be attributed to the advice and influence of Mr. Hanna, these well-instructed men promptly and sagaciously responded that they had not talked with Mr. Hanna on the subject, and could not say. There is little room for doubt, however, that the report of a weakening of the gold lines came from Hanna through his agents.

Hanna "Runs" Everything.

The readiness with which "tips" from Hanna are accepted as guiding in the indorsement of men and the acceptance of principles, or what must pass for principles, is an amazing acknowledgment of the swift development of this manager, and to those Republicans who stop to think it is cause for wondering conjecture as to the extent of the influence he will exert over the Administration of McKinley in case he shall be elected President.

Michigan's meeting last night to find a representative to serve on the Committee on Resolutions reflected the advice of the timid McKinley men in declaring, by a vote of 21 to 1, against free silver, but in objecting to the use of language to sanction adherence to the gold standard. This undoubtedly was done upon advice, and as Hanna is about the only man whose advice is asked just now, this "sounder" probably was attributed correctly to him. To his action may be attributed, also, in a great measure, the encouraged reports of to-day that the money plank would not refer to gold, that it would oppose free coinage of silver, and that it must be shaped with the least possible cause of offense against the prevalent free-silver craziness.

The energetic and combative rejection of this talk by the Massachusetts and Maine men did much to check the "straddle" talk, and the gold wave from the East forced itself into the apartments of Boss Hanna in spite of the desperate efforts of the Ohio compromisers to sweep it back.

Teller's Influence Weakening.

While Teller is here, and Teller is to be the Mark Hanna of the silver men, it is plain enough to Teller and Dubois, if they shall resolve to bolt, they will lead but an insignificant body of delegates out of the convention and the Republican Party. Teller's influence has been weakened visibly by the diligent efforts of the very men who have been counted on to organize the silver bolters. The New-York and New-England gold men have known this, and so has Hanna, for the same silver men have called upon McKinley's manager and upon the acknowledged gold men to insist with great earnestness that the platform shall not take the "middle ground" constantly suggested as advantageous to be occupied.

"If you straddle," say these silver men, "you will not be believed in our States, and you will lose them. By straddling you may also lose some of the Eastern States. We will stand by the party and maintain the organization in the West, but we will lose.

"Save the big Eastern States and take chances with us. Make the issue plain and strong. We may win, and the West will outgrow this silver frenzy, just as the country has once outlived the greenback craze."

Flattery for Reed's Friends.

Reed's friends have been flattered by Boss Hanna, and the greatness of the candidate of the Reed men has been admitted by some of the efforts made to-day to induce the Reed men to permit the use of the name of their candidate in connection with the office of Vice President. Reed's name is wanted to strengthen the ticket. The events of the day bear out the force of this suggestion. Reed's supporters are boisterously for him. The McKinley men, sure that their man is as good as nominated, are without enthusiasm. Bye and bye the enthusiasm will be produced by the magic hand of Hanna, whose word might to-day be sufficient to close the wide-open bars and theatres, as it has been to open the hotels of St. Louis to the omnipresent, vehement, boisterous, and contentious black delegates and alternates.

But the invitation to Reed to take second place, in order that McKinley may be made more popular and inspire greater confidence, is received with something of the resentment that Reed must feel, as he hears of the offer. Vast numbers of delegates would be glad to vote for Reed for Vice President. Indeed, one Reed man to-day declared that he believed there would be one delegate in the convention who would be glad of the chance to vote for him for President.

They Long for Morton.

Next to Reed as a confidence-inspiring candidate comes Morton. His refusal to accept a nomination in any circumstances for Vice President is not taken as final. He, too, is popular, because his name would add strength to the ticket.

The cowardice of the party is illustrated by the admission that the nomination of a man like Morton, well known, a sound-money man beyond conversion, an Eastern Republican and a factionist, and with a powerful constituency behind him, is desirable and even necessary to make acceptable a ticket headed by a trimming, irresolute man, in whom even his own party has not full confidence.

Mr. Platt may not be popular; he may be out of touch with the Republicans of other States than New-York, but he was ready, overcoming a good deal of opposition that was cooked up for him and was ready to be served upon his arrival.

His fight for the Morton delegates from New-York waged in the National Committee with the help of Senator Quay turned out only half a victory, but the outcome was more satisfactory to the New-York men than rejection would have been, and to the Republicans of other States, who had been growling about the "tyrrany and greed" of the McKinley men in the National Committee the acceptance of the Morton delegates was gratifying because it was a check upon the sway of the new boss.

Another Fight Ahead for Platt.

Mr. Platt has yet to fight the contests all over again in the Committee on Credentials, and he may be beaten, but the desire to secure his good will and the help of his organization in the campaign is likely to deter the Buckeye boss from turning down his thumb for the Platt delegates. Hanna may safely tread upon or kick out the McKinley men and be sure of their good will and votes. Platt's machine must be treated with respect to keep it in McKinley's service.

SILVER MEN HESITATE.

Not So Much Likelihood of Their Bolting as There Seemed to be a Short Time Ago.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—While a number of men of lesser magnitude have been talking freely about the plans of the silver men of the West, the real silver leaders in the Republican Party have been reticent about their plans. They will not say anything about the course they will take in the convention, either in the event of a straddle or the adoption of a gold plank. Senators Teller, Cannon, Brown, and others who are here refuse to say anything for publication. It has been suggested by various silver men that all the delegates from silver States would come together in a caucus for the purpose of uniting on some plan of action. Prominent silver men say no such caucus has yet been called, and none is likely to be called. The leaders will confer as often as possible, but without formality.

Much depends upon the action of Senator Teller, who has remained quiet to-day, and will not take action until he shall have consulted with the silver leaders to-morrow. He long has been recognized as the head of the extreme silver Republicans, and probably will be followed by a number of them, no matter what action he may take.

Talk of bolting has abated considerably. In fact, it is now probable that there will be no bolt from the convention, no matter how radical the platform may be in favor of gold. The bolting element now is almost limited to Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, where Senators Teller, Cannon, and Dubois have been making the plea that silver was of far more importance than protection. It now seems probable that even these three extremists will take the decision of the convention meekly. This result is due largely to the recent silver victories in the Democratic Party.

Talk of bolting among the Republicans was strongest several months ago, when it seemed certain that the sound-money element of the Democratic Party would control the Chicago Convention. The American Bimetallic Union at that time began organizing the silver men in the West and Northwest, independent of party. The union called a National Silver Convention for St. Louis July 22, and it seemed probable that both old parties would be for gold and that a new silver party would be formed from the Populists and silver elements of the old parties. Indications were that such a party would carry at least the silver mining States, and possibly some of the prairie States and Pacific coast States.

Senator Teller and Senator Dubois of Idaho must stand for re-election before the Legislatures elected this Fall. Senators Mantle of Montana, Clark of Wyoming, Cannon of Utah, and others in the silver States must stand for re-election in 1899. To save their offices they reasoned they would be compelled to take positions in accord with the silver views of their constituents.

A royal road seemed open. By bolting the Republican Convention they could claim leadership in the silver party and claim re-election on account of their services.

The situation has changed. The prospects that the Democratic Convention at Chicago will declare for silver has altered their plans. The advocacy of Senator Teller for the Democratic nomination for President showed a disposition on the part of silver Republican Senators to make a deal with the silver Democrats. Similar overtures in the various States looking to recognition and reward of these men by the Democratic Party in consideration for their services received little consideration.

The coolness with which silver Democrats received the proposition to nominate Senator Teller was an outgrowth of the belief that there was a plenty of silver Democrats as competent to fill all the honorable posts that might be filled, and who, from a Democratic standpoint, were much more deserving.

If silver Republicans bolt they must seek the party that promises most for silver. If that should prove to be the Democratic Party, then they would be merely converts, not entitled to recognition until they should have given long and faithful service. They could not have much worse treatment, from a personal standpoint, if they were to stay in the Republican Party, and lead the minority of wool and other protection Republicans of the West. Of the two horns of the dilemma the latter, perhaps, would prove least galling. Among those who are not interested in office, of whom there are a few, the feeling in favor of a bolt is not strong.

TELLER AGAINST A "STRADDLE."

If the Convention Means Gold, He Wants the Word in the Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—"It would be presumptuous on my part," said Senator Teller to-day, "to make any statement as to what I or those who believe as I do would do in the event of the convention not declaring for that which we believe to be right and absolutely essential for the best interests of the country. I have always endeavored to act when the situation arose, and not to discuss it beforehand.

"I stand where I did when I wrote my letter to the Chairman of our State Committee, and upon the same ground taken in my speeches in the United States Senate. Beyond that I have said nothing to any one.

"I see by the morning papers that the indications point strongly to the adoption of a platform in favor of the existing standard. The general opinion appears to be that the word 'gold' is to be omitted.

"I hardly thought that the men who are engaged in the business of constructing financial planks would be so foolish as to believe that they could omit the word 'gold' and declare for the existing standard, thereby making people believe that it was anything else than a declaration for the gold standard.

"It is a mere juggling with words, and the silver men would have very much more respect for the gold men if they came out for gold instead of meaning that and refusing to say so.

"The silver men in the convention will not be misled by this construction of a financial plank, nor will the people at large misinterpret its true intent and purpose.

"Nothing will satisfy the silver men but a clear-cut declaration for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Until the situation has thoroughly crystallized and the silver men know what they may expect I, for one, do not care to say anything further on the subject."

UTAH'S DELEGATION.

The Silver Question the One in Which It Is Interested.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The first complete delegation from the silver States is that from Utah. Col. Trumbo, the representative of the Sprekels interests, arrived first, and was followed by Senators Brown and Cannon, Congressman Allen, and W. S. McCormick and Thomas Kearns. Col. Trumbo, of course, was ready to speak at all times on all subjects, and to take upon himself the burden of speaking for the delegation. The others, however, were reticent. The Senators and Congressmen refused to be interviewed.

Mr. McCormick provoked much curiosity among those who know he is Utah's leading banker, and yet is a silver man. He said to-day, to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I hope the Republicans will declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but fear they will not. I cannot say that I am in favor of bolting. My action will be determined largely by the ideas of all the silver men when they have had an opportunity for consultation.

"I believe, however, the silver ticket will win this year. If the Republicans nominate a gold man and the Democrats a silver man, the latter will have the better show. You see, the Democrats will say they represent the poor man, and the Republican Party is the rich man's party."

Thomas Kearns is a silver man, for a good reason. He is a silver baron. He was a poor man a few years ago, but now he is very rich. Curiously, too, his wealth came from a silver mine, which has made several fortunes despite the low price of silver.

"I have nothing to say," remarked Kearns, "except that I hope the convention will declare for the free coinage of American silver, but I am going to the Chicago Convention after this one is over."

DUBOIS WANTS NO DODGING.

A Gold Platform Would Suit Him Better than a Straddle.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Senator Dubois, who has generally been the spokesman for the silver Republicans of the Senate when it has been necessary for them to announce any new policy, said to-night:

"There is only one thing to be said. The silver men are here fighting for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They should get what they want. Whether they will get it is another question.

"They will not be satisfied with a straddle or compromise. They have had too many platforms of that nature. They would rather see a straight declaration for gold, so that the issue may be defined."

William J. Ryan of Nebraska, ex-Congressman and leader of the Nebraska silver delegation to the Chicago Convention, is here. He ostensibly is watching the convention in the interest of his newspaper, but really is endeavoring to influence the silver Republicans to bolt the convention if the platform shall not be satisfactory.

"I am satisfied now that the silver men will dictate the platform of the Chicago Convention," he said to-night. "As to candidates I am a little in doubt. There are several good men that I would favor. Bland and Boies will each show considerable strength.

"There is one man, however, whom I would like to see brought forward if the people of the United States only knew of his great qualities. He is ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas. The trouble is, however, that a man might be Governor of Texas for forty years and not be considered a Presidential possibility, no matter how great he may be, while if a man is merely Governor of Indiana he is a Presidential possibility.

"I have no doubt the silver men will win in this election. A good campaign in New-York itself would surprise many of the gold men."

PLATT HATERS SEATED

Brookfield, Collis, McCook, and Wright Get Full Votes, and Cruger and Bliss Half Votes.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Platt Republicans have not been feeling happy to-day over the award of seats made by the National Committee in the New-York City districts in which there were contests. The big anti-Platt Republicans are to have seats. William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. C H. T. Collis, and Robert J. Wright have their names on the roll to the exclusion of John Reisenweber, A. T. Mason, Joseph Murray, and David Friedsam, while Cornelius N. Bliss and Col. S. V. R. Cruger divided honors with Gen. Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes, each contestant having half a vote.

This contest in the Twelfth District, which was thus settled, has been the most entertaining of any from New-York because of the prominence of Mr. Bliss and the peculiar method of settling it. Col. Cruger and Howard Carroll are warm personal friends, and before their case was bought before the National Committee they agreed to settle it "in a gentlemanly way," Col. Cruger agreeing to share the vote with his rival. Gen. Carroll accepted these terms, and if efforts to adjust the differences between Mr. Bliss and Mr. Barnes had been successful the contest would not have been taken up by the committee at all, Mr. Lauterbach and Representative Quigg, who were the attorneys for Carroll and Barnes, would not agree to this compromise. They insisted that the Republicans of the district either had or had not elected Carroll and Barnes, and they were for a fight to a finish for the seats. "If Cruger was elected, as he claims, he had no right to give one-half of his vote to Mr. Carroll or to anybody else," said the New-Yorkers.

Foraker Took Up Platt's Cause.

While the committee was in session late last night ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio went to Mark Hanna and tried to induce him to deal gently with Mr. Platt in the settlement of these contests. He told Mr. Hanna that, as Mr. Platt had been beaten in the game of National politics, it would be a gracious thing to do to "let him down as easily as possible and not attempt to break up his State or county machinery."

Mr. Hanna refused to show any mercy to the Tioga chieftain. He was determined to show that State bosses and local machines are only trifles, and are not to interfere with his National McKinley machine, which has rolled over so many of the States this year, and he told Mr. Foraker that, as Mr. Platt had gone in for a fight, he must take his chances. The programme would not be varied. Mr. Foraker is said to have left Mr. Hanna's room in a frame of mind that would do credit to a Platt Republican.

The New-Yorkers gathered by scores in their headquarters this morning. A picture of Gov. Morton of heroic size has been hung at one end of the room. A register was opened, and visitors came and went more numerously than in the State headquarters. Politicians of all stripes were there. J. Sloat Fassett, Warner Miller, Senators Coggeshall, Raines, Lexow, Ellsworth, and Page; Abraham Gruber, Chairman Lauterbach, Dr. Depew, Private Secretary Job Hedges, John S. Kenyon, Gen. Collis, John Reisenweber, ex-Police Commissioner Kerwin, and William Brookfield were there all in a bunch.

An Outrage, Lauterbach Says.

The men who hold confidential relations with Mr. Platt were uncertain whether the contests would be allowed to stand as the National Committee left them or would be taken before the Committee on Credentials and another fight made there. Mr. Lauterbach said he thought they might be allowed to stand as they now are.

"I think that the action of the committee was an outrage," he said, "but as the result in the convention would not be changed by anything we could do in these contests perhaps it will be best to let them stand. If the National Committee can afford to do that sort of business, we can afford to let it. In the Twelfth District, where the votes are divided, we may ask for a settlement by the Committee on Credentials.

"There are other contests where no decision has been reached, notably those in Delaware, and one or two districts in Texas. I understand there is talk of trying to induce the contestants which have been disposed of to allow the roll to stand as now made up. It would save a day or two, and that is something."

Chairman Hackett said he thought the committee had gone beyond all the bounds of fair treatment in its disposition of the contests, but as the Hanna programme seemed inevitable it might be best to make no further fight.

Abraham G. Gruber—the shortest man from New-York who has come to the convention—was in the headquarters all the morning, and visitors from other States came to listen to him, for he discussed the contests in a way that attracted attention. "The action of the National Committee was one of the most artistic pieces of butchery which I have ever seen," said Mr. Gruber. "What a beautiful slaughter house they have made."

PLATT TALKS OF HIS TREATMENT.

Says the Committee Acted Outrageously, but His Temper Is Unruffled.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Thomas C. Platt has accepted the adverse decision of the National Committee in the New-York seat cases with the philosophy for which he is noted. There was no trace of anger or disappointment to-day in the manner in which he discussed the committee's action. Most men would have overflowed with denunciation. Mr. Platt smiled as he talked about the seating of the delegates whom he desired particularly to humble. When asked whether he proposed to carry the matter before the Committee on Credentials of the convention, he said that he had not fully decided. Mr. Lauterbach, his lieutenant, said to-night that in all probability no further effort would be made by Mr. Platt to have all the organization delegates seated.

It is generally understood that Mr. Platt will not attempt to undo the work of the National Committee. Of course he may change his mind before next Tuesday. One of his supporters said to-night that there was no reason to believe that the Committee on Credentials would be disposed to treat the contested cases on their merits. "The committee will be packed against Platt," this man said.

Regarding the outcome of the contests, Mr. Platt said to-night to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It seems almost superfluous for me to say that I regard the action of the National Committee in the New-York cases as an outrage on decency. The seating of Collis and Brookfield was especially so. They had absolutely no standing. It would have been almost as ridiculous to have contested Van Cott and the others in the lower districts as for these men to claim seats to which they had no shadow of right.

Injustice to Carroll and Barnes.

"The committee's action in the case of Carroll and Barnes in the Twelfth District, as against Bliss and Cruger, was one to which it was forced by the necessities of the situation and the absolute impossibility of getting around the fact that Carroll and Barnes were fairly elected. Before any fair-minded committee both the organization delegates would have been seated without a word. That they are admitted to the convention, but with one-half a vote, is tantamount to admitting the justness of their case, while, at the same time, depriving them of the full reward of their legitimate victory.

"What action Messrs. Carroll and Barnes will take before the Committee on Credentials I am not now in a position to state, nor am I prepared to say what it will be wise for the other members of the organization to do in that direction."

Mr. Platt retired last night long before the result of the contests was made known. The light in his room was extinguished soon after it was stated that the committee had permitted the contests in the lower districts to go by default. While Chairman Hackett of the State Committee and Field Marshal Lou Payn kept watch on the committee, the big man slumbered. The unwelcome news was brought to Mr. Platt by his lieutenants early this morning. It did not appear to disconcert him. He arose at the usual time and was in the breakfast room long before the majority of delegates were out of bed.

After breakfast Mr. Platt discussed the situation with some of his friends. While he did not hesitate to express his opinion of the committee, he kept remarkably cool. During the day he had many callers and several prominent delegates assured him that if he cared to carry the fight into the convention they would do all they could to help him. While he did not decline these offers, he said he had not yet determined what his action would be. Many members of the delegation expressed a desire to fight, but Mr. Platt gave them no encouragement. Between now and Tuesday he may conclude to give the Committee on Credentials an opportunity to indorse or reverse the verdict of the National Committee.

Mr. Platt's Home Policy.

A close friend of Mr. Platt, while disclaiming any authority to speak for him, still expressed, with a good deal of emphasis, the significant opinion that the fight which has been such a losing one for the New-York organization representatives here would be transferred, with very much more hopeful results, to the State itself. In other words, that every effort would be made from this time on to place the organization in such shape that there could be no doubt regarding the control of the State Convention and of the State Committee, which is to conduct not only the State, but the Presidential, campaign in New-York.

"When that control has been secured," said Mr. Platt's friend, "the gentlemen who are now so loud in their declaration that they can do without New-York will be on their knees to Mr. Platt asking for his support and for the support of those whom he represents."

Gen. Carroll, when asked what he proposed to do, said that he had not fully decided. There could be no doubt, he added, that he was entitled to a full vote in the convention, the evidence laid before the committee being susceptible of no other just conclusion. While he was disappointed with the outcome, he nevertheless confessed to a feeling of satisfaction that the committee, which, confessedly operating in the interest of McKinley and in opposition to the regular New-York organization, had found it impossible to disregard his claims entirely.

NEW-YORK IN THE CONVENTION.

Nothing to Do in Making a President but Stiffens the Gold Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The part which New-York State is to play in this convention is not yet settled fully. It will cut little or no figure in nominating McKinley. It is not sure to have anything of moment to do in the nomination of a Vice President, although there is a possibility in this yet. But it is here for gold in the platform.

One of the New-Yorkers to-night put it in this way: "If it were not for the fight for gold Mr. Platt would go home to-morrow. That is about all he has to fight for now."

The big four of New-York—Mr. Platt, Mr. Miller, Dr. Depew, and Mr. Lauterbach—are, of course, prominent figures, but they are not in the business of President-making.

Dr. Depew is enjoying the fun—such of it as there is. Mr. Miller takes a sombre view of the proceedings. Mr. Lauterbach is attracting considerable attention, because he is a new member of the big four, and because he made one of the liveliest speeches that has been heard in his fight for his machine before the National Committee. Mr. Platt is devoting much of his time to the doctrine of the gold standard.

Speaker Hamilton Fish arrived this morning. He came by way of Chicago, where he remained for half a day. In spite of all that has been said that Gov. Morton will not take the Vice Presidential nomination, his name figures in the gossip on this subject. Some of the McKinley men who wanted Reed are in part responsible for this. They talk as if they thought the old-time task of "placating Platt" would be accomplished by doing this, and, besides, it would suit the McKinley men to have a ticket made up for both gold and silver States.

Morton's name, they think, would be a good guarantee among Eastern men for gold, while in the Western States McKinley's speeches could still be circulated during the campaign. These men cannot help feeling that New-York will cut a figure at election time, even if it is not of much consequence in making the nomination.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who is for free silver and McKinley, would like a help along for Morton both for Vice President, and Senator-elect Foraker of McKinley's own State is credited with having expressed to Mr. Platt that he favors Mr. Morton.

There are some good workers from New-York on the gold question. Mr. Lauterbach has the proposed plank which was prepared in New-York City, declaring for a gold standard unequivocally, unless by international agreement, to which England, France, and Germany are parties, and whatever he says on this subject is along the line of that plank.

"There will be no relaxation from the gold standard," he said, "and whatever the New-York men can say or do will be done."

Ex-Senator Francis Hendricks is one of the workers for the word "gold," and, with him, Representative Sereno E. Payne.

No State has more to say in the casual work of setting the current in the corridors than has New-York, but New-York is not in the inner counsels of the crowd which is in the saddle, and Mark Hanna may not be disposed to give it the consideration which it would otherwise receive, because Mr. Platt said uncomplimentary things about his candidate.

NEW-YORK McKINLEYITES.

Platt Men Say They Number from Ten to Fourteen.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—When the McKinley men count the New-Yorkers who will be for the Canton candidate on the first ballot they will fall a little short of Mr. Hanna's claim of twenty-one. Since the McKinley men in the New-York districts in which there were contests were seated, the number who certainly are for McKinley is reckoned by the Platt men as ten, and five additional who are doubtful, with the probabilities in favor of their going to McKinley.

The ten are Matthews and Dudley of the Thirty-third District, Franchot and Sterns of the Thirty-fourth, William Batterbury of the Third, John P. Milliken, alternate for Frederick W. Wurster of the Fifth, William Brookfield of the Thirteenth, Collis and Wright of the Fifteenth, Thomas W. Bradley of the Seventeenth.

Messrs. Bliss and Cruger, if they shall retain their seats, will have one vote, and that is classed as doubtful. They are both anti-Platt, but both are personal friends of Gov. Morton. Messrs. Pierce and Robertson of Westchester are classed as doubtful. They have not declared themselves, but want to vote for McKinley. They will make up their minds what to do within forty-eight hours, probably. Mr. Middleton of the Twenty-fourth District is in about the same boat.

PLATT MEN ANGRY WITH MORTON.

They Think He Should Have Telegraphed the Boss, Not Mr. Depew.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—There is openly expressed a dissatisfaction among the Platt men that Gov. Morton should choose Chauncey M. Depew as the medium through which to announce his determination not to accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Platt was so much surprised yesterday when Mr. Depew showed him Gov. Morton's telegram that he instructed Chairman Hackett to wire the Governor about it immediately.

Mr. Hackett sent the telegram. He received a reply stating that the Governor had traveled with Mr. Depew from Rhinebeck to Poughkeepsie last Friday and had informed Mr. Depew he would not allow his name to go before the convention for Vice Presidential honors. Since then, he added, he had had no further communication with Mr. Depew.

This raised at once a question of veracity between the Governor and Mr. Depew.

In other words, while Mr. Depew had a telegram which purported to come from Gov. Morton declaring unequivocally that he did not want the Vice Presidency, the Governor's telegram to Mr. Hackett stated that he had had no communication with Mr. Depew since he saw him on the train.

Mr. Platt telegraphed the Governor, asking an explanation, and this afternoon got a message from Morton saying it was true he had wired Mr. Depew he would not accept the Vice Presidential nomination.

The Platt men cannot understand why Gov. Morton, if he desired that his wishes in regard to the Vice Presidency should be made known, did not acquaint the men who are managing his campaign with that fact.

They are irritated that he should have chosen Mr. Depew, who, although he will make the speech placing Gov. Morton in nomination, has not been as actively identified with his canvass as have Mr. Platt and other gentlemen.

They make no secret of their displeasure at the Governor's "lack of tact," as they term it.

A humorous incident occurred in connection with this episode. An enterprising newspaper reporter went to Mr. Depew to-day and said it was whispered about the corridors of the hotels that the telegram he received yesterday from Gov. Morton with reference to the Vice Presidency was a forgery.

"Well," said Mr. Depew, with a twinkle of the eye, "come to think of it, it was not in Mr. Morton's handwriting," and then he laughed heartily, and the enterprising newspaper man vanished.

MILHOLLAND ON HAND.

He Enters St. Louis in Command of the McKinley Leaguers.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—New-York's McKinley Leaguers, with John E. Milholland at their head, arrived about 8 o'clock this evening, and two convention brass bands that happened to be idle at the time, escorted the party to the Southern Hotel. There was a large sprinkling of Twenty-fifth Assembly District colored men in the procession, and there was a big McKinley banner and a mile or two of petitions signed by New-Yorkers and mounted on a wheel.

The Platt men sneered as the procession entered the Southern Hotel, and one of them shouted out, "Hello, here's Coxey's Army."

The leaguers, however, brought about 170 men with them. Their train was so crowded that nine or ten of them slept in the baggage car. Mr Platt has said of Mr. Milholland, "John is great at mass meetings."

About the first thing Mr. Milholland did on his arrival was to get up a McKinley mass meeting, with Col. Plummer of North Dakota as the speaker.

Col. Fred D. Grant, Mayor Jewett of Buffalo, and James A. Blanchard were among those who came in with the leaguers.

REED'S BOOM REVIVES.

New-England in a Fight for Gold Uses the Maine Man's Name as a Rallying Cry.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Maine delegation reached town this noon with a Reed banner and a brass band. They looked glum over Mr. Manley's famous dispatch saying that Reed could not be nominated, but they made a brave front and marched gallantly up to the Southern Hotel to their headquarters. Their arrival at the hotel created the first real enthusiasm of the convention. The Manley wet blanket did not prevent them from whooping it up for their candidate, and, as they entered the corridor of the hotel they cheered lustily and the crowd joined in with them.

Seventy or eighty were in the party, including the delegates, who marched up from the station with the others. They had a quartet among them and immediately they arrived in the corridor this quartet sang "Hold the Fort for We Are Coming, Reed Is in the Race," and at the end of each verse the Maine men broke in with this concerted cheer: "Reed-Reed, rah for Reed, we are here for T. B. Reed." The cheering and singing was kept up long enough to let it be known that Maine was on deck and just as solid for Reed as ever.

The Maine delegates are working hard to-night to rehabilitate the Reed boom. They held a meeting this afternoon and elected Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland Chairman of the delegation; Judge Edward E. Chase, Secretary, and Amos L. Allen, Mr. Reed's secretary, member of the Committee on Resolutions. Judge Chase said to one of THE TIMES's correspondents, after the meeting:

Think Reed Still Has a Chance.

"This delegation is solid for Reed, and will cast its twelve votes for him first, last, and all the time. We have no second choice, and we are not thinking about second place.

"We propose to nominate Reed for President, if we can, and from what I have learned to-day, I think his chances are improving."

"How do your delegates feel about Mr. Manley's telegram giving up the fight? Will it result in his being defeated for re-election to the National Committee?"

"We feel pretty bad about it, but we are of the belief that Mr. Manley lost his head for a moment, and after the action of the National Committee in the Alabama cases gave up the fight. We do not believe there was any treachery in it. In fact, we know there was not, and the incident will not prevent Manley's re-election as the Maine member of the National Committee."

Other members of the delegation commented with much less leniency on Mr. Manley's course.

The New-Hampshire delegates came in quietly this morning. They were counted for McKinley. Col. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, a member of the delegation, said:

"You can put it down that if it had not been for that dispatch of Joe Manley's this delegation would go solidly for Reed. We cannot say what we will do now until we meet to-morrow. The people up in our State want no equivocation in the money plank. They want gold."

New-Hampshire for Reed.

The delegates changed their tactics late this afternoon and returned solidly to the support of Reed on the first ballot. This was done because the rumor was in circulation that the State had "deserted" to McKinley. To remove this impression a meeting of the delegation was called and a resolution was adopted reaffirming the previous action of the delegates in favor of voting for Reed on the first ballot and after that if there should be any chance of nominating him. Their second choice is McKinley.

Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia was made Chairman of the delegation and Col. Frank S. Streeter of Concord was selected as the State representative on the Committee on Resolutions.

The Massachusetts delegation arrived here this morning full of fight for a gold standard declaration in the platform and accompanied by a big delegation of the Home Market Club, which is to shout long and loud for sound money. Each Bay State man wore a gilded nugget on the lapel of his coat and a Thomas B. Reed badge.

Senator Lodge, William H. Draper, W. Murray Crane, and Curtis Guild, Jr., head the delegation. They took possession of spacious headquarters on the second floor of the Southern Hotel and proceeded to do missionary work for a gold declaration. There was a story that an informal canvass of the delegation had been made on the train and that 23 were for Reed and 7 for McKinley. To a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, however, Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., said:

Solid for Reed and Gold.

"Don't you believe any such stories. This delegation will go solidly for Thomas B. Reed of Maine to the finish. We are here for Reed and gold. These are the two things we are thinking about. We want a declaration for gold in the platform and nothing short of that will be satisfactory, and anything short of it would imperil the State."

On the corridor wall outside of the Massachusetts headquarters there is a huge streamer about 50 feet long lettered "Massachusetts," and under it the motto, "We're for gold," "We're for gold," repeated six times. A banner in one corner of the headquarters bore this legend: "Massachusetts solid as gold for Reed, solid as Reed for gold."

President Charles A. Stott and Secretary-General Manager Albert Clarke of the Home Market Club, with many members of the club, came in with the delegation.

"We want no equivocation on the money question," said Col. Clarke. "We believe that it won't do any harm to say gold in the platform. We believe that international bimetallism is the real solution of the money question. We believe that it is the scientific way to secure stability. But until we can have that we must have the gold standard."

The Home Market Club has brought a banner with it, which the members are proud of. It was on the platform at Chicago when Harrison was nominated and on the platform at Minneapolis when he was renominated. It will be placed on the platform at this convention. William H. Draper of Hopedale has been selected as Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. He is a brother of Congressman Draper. The delegates say that they have no choice as yet for Vice President, but some of them favor Congressman Dingley of Maine.

GOLD MEN OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

Are There in Solid Delegations, but Want the Word Left Out.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Michigan headquarters at the Southern Hotel are convenient, and here a corespondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Gen. Russell A. Alger this morning smoking a cigar and listening to the gossip of some of his political associates. The General willingly discussed the subject of the convention's probable action on questions of importance.

"Personally," he said, "I am in favor of making the financial plank so strong that the country cannot mistake its meaning. It happens, however, that there are many good Republicans whose views do not harmonize with my own. They do not feel that they could indorse a plank which would not leave any play for their conscience. It would be wise, therefore, to frame the plank in such a way that, while it would convey to the friends of sound money the conviction that the party is opposed to the free coinage of silver, it would not antagonize those who have silver leanings. I do not see that the use of the word gold is absolutely necessary. A declaration that the party is in favor of the continuance of the existing standard would be sufficient. No business man could have any doubt about such an utterance.

"The present standard is directly opposed to the views of the silver men. They are fighting it with all their strength. The Eastern Republicans have not asked for sounder money than that provided under the existing system. It is foolish to say that an expression for the continuance of this system would be regarded as a straddle. Have the sound-money people complained that the present system is a straddle?

Indiana Plank Probably.

"While I am not authorized to speak authoritatively, I am inclined to think the financial plank will not differ materially from the one adopted by the Indianapolis convention. The words concluding that plank, 'at the ratio of sixteen to one,' probably will be excluded. Of course, there may be a different declaration. Whatever is done, I am confident the sound-money sentiment of the country will indorse. This is not a time for hair-splitting."

Gen. Alger said that he was glad to know that the race for the second place on the ticket promised to be lively.

"It gives life to the situation," said he, "and the party will be the better for it. If Mr. Reed would accept, I have no doubt that he would be given the nomination for Vice President. I am told, however, that he is not to be considered a candidate. Personally, I would be gratified to see the honor bestowed upon Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey. He is a stanch Republican and a tireless worker, and his name on the ticket would be very helpful. I have heard the name of Mr. Dingley of Maine mentioned in the last few hours. Dingley would be a good man. I do not see how there could be any objection to him. His qualifications are well known to the country."

Brewer for a Money Commission.

Mark Brewer of the Michigan delegation, who will represent the Wolverine State on the Committee on Resolutions, will favor a financial plank declaring for the continuance of the present system. Mr. Brewer has proposed the following, to be presented to the Committee on Resolutions relative to the National credit:

Believing that the financial affairs of our Government, as well as the different kinds of our metallic and paper currency need a full and careful consideration by the best financial minds of our country, we respectfully recommend that Congress, at the earliest practicable time, make proper provision for the creation of a commission to thoroughly consider and investigate the matters suggested for the benefit of the executive and legislative departments of the Government, such commission to be sufficient in number to represent the principal industries and business affairs of the country, the members to be chosen for their fitness, and to be as free from partisan bias as possible.

Several members of the Michigan delegation with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-day said that such a plank would be satisfactory to the party in that State.

The Kansas delegation received several accessions to-day, and things are lively at the headquarters, at Hurst Hotel. A great many Kansans became residents of Oklahoma a few years ago, when that Territory was settled, and several of them who formerly were interested in Kansas politics frequent the headquarters of the delegation and talk over old times. J. V. Admire of Kingfisher is one of these. He went to Oklahoma in 1889 as the Receiver of the Land Office at Kingfisher, and liked the country so well that he remained after his term of office had expired. He said to-day that all the people in his section were for free silver.

Why They Want Silver.

"They are for silver," said he, "because, as a rule, they are poor. Times have been hard with them. Money is scarce. They look upon gold as the money of the rich and silver as the money of the poor. With plenty of silver in circulation and the mints open to the free coinage of the white metal, they believe their condition would be greatly improved. It is useless to talk to them about the alleged benefits of the existing standard. They would be glad to see all the gold dumped into a bottomless pit. They want silver, and have confidence in the strength of the silver sentiment in the country to overturn the goldbug in the coming campaign."

This statement fairly reflects the views of the average friend of silver west of the Mississippi. Talk about statistics has no effect upon him. He realizes that he is hard up, and he has absorbed the idea that silver alone can save him from the poorhouse. The Eastern man who has not encountered this sentiment would learn much were he to spend a week or two in the West.

Strange as it may appear, there is only one silver man in the Kansas delegation. He is Marsh Murdock, editor of The Wichita Eagle. Murdock wields a sharp pen, but his arguments have not had any effect upon his associates. "Cy" Leland, the National Committeeman from Kansas, who is a stanch friend of sound money, is of opinion that if the party avoids a straddle it will be able to hold its own in Kansas against the free-silver crowd.

The Kerens-Filley Faction Fight.

Chauncey I. Filley, "De Old Man" of Missouri Republican politics, maintains a headquarters at the Planters' Hotel, where his lieutenants continue the struggle to maintain an air of hopefulness, although it is generally understood that Filley is hopelessly mired. As already announced in these dispatches, he wants to be National Committeeman, to succeed R. C. Kerens. Kerens had intended to resign, but when Filley started in to oust him he concluded to "stay in the game." The preliminary contest before the National Committee resulted in a victory for Kerens, his men being awarded places on the convention roll. Filley claims twenty-one delegates, and possibly twenty-three out of the thirty-four in the Missouri delegation.

The Kerens men make equally strong claims, with the chances greatly in their favor, according to current information. The Missouri delegates will get together to-morrow and end the matter unless some complication arises. Kerens has his headquarters at the Planters', only a short distance from those of his rival, and the Missouri delegates now in the city are being subjected to powerful pressure.

Allison Men No Quitters.

Allison's headquarters at the Southern Hotel are now open and the leading members of the Iowa delegation are very active in his behalf. They act as if they believed Mr. Allison had an excellent chance. Their confidence is admired by all who do not believe in quitting before the game is decided by the umpire. The Allison boomers say their man will

are all split into factions. They are better off without it, and we feel they should stand with us. Mr. Hobart is almost as well known in New-York as he is in New-Jersey, and his identification with the large business interests of both States makes him an exceptionally available nominee. Many of the New-Jersey delegation are here. The remainder of the delegates will reach here to-night. As one man we will work for Hobart."

The supporters of the Vice Presidential aspirations of Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee resumed their efforts in earnest this afternoon. Every newly arriving delegate was taken in tow immediately after registering and plied with arguments concerning the expediency of placing a distinct representative of the South upon the ticket.

Need Evans to Win Tennessee.

Particular attention was paid to those delegates who had been previously approached in the interests of Gen. Hobart of New-Jersey, and to these the argument was directed that New-Jersey was safe for McKinley without any special inducements being offered to secure its support; that New-York was in the same position; while, on the other hand, the nomination of Col. Evans would insure the vote of Tennessee in the Electoral College for the Republicans, and possibly that of Alabama also. Friends of the Tennessee candidate claimed this afternoon that they were making satisfactory progress.

The Missouri delegates will hold their meeting to-morrow morning to choose members of the various committees of the convention, member of the National Committee, &c., and they may then express their preference for the Vice Presidency. Already there has been considerable talk on the subject, and several of the delegation are known to favor Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin of New-York. Gen. McAlpin's candidacy is not viewed altogether with favor by some of the New-York delegation.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, speaking on the subject this afternoon, remarked that every vote asked for McAlpin was equivalent to one vote taken away from Morton.

For Sound Money and Bulkeley.

The Connecticut delegation arrived this morning and at once launched the boom of ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley for the second place on the ticket. Every delegate wore a badge with a nutmeg attached to it. They are all for McKinley, sound money, and Bulkeley. They base their hopes on the attitude of Morton, Reed, and other Eastern men in regard to the Vice Presidency, and point to ex-Gov. Bulkeley's record as Mayor of Hartford for four consecutive terms, as Governor of Connecticut for two terms, and to his business standing and army record, and claim that he is the most desirable man for the place. Ex-Gov. Bulkeley is a delegate at large from his State. He said to-day:

"Yes, my people seem to be agreed in urging my name for the second place on the ticket, and friends from other States have tendered their support. I am a sound money man, and that seems to be what all Republicans in the East want. I know of no other New-England State that has agreed upon a candidate for Vice President, and I think that the New-Yorkers would support a Connecticut man almost as solidly as one from their own State. Through my business interests I am not unknown in the West, and since my arrival here many delegates have offered to support me. All of this is of course encouraging to me and my friends."

A BEET-SUGAR PLANK.

Mr. De Young Has Drafted It and Means to Put It Through.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A new feature is to be added to the general plan of the Republicans to restore prosperity to the country if the scheme of M. H. De Young of California shall be carried out. Mr. De Young has burned the midnight oil in attempting to solve the problem of the emancipation of the agricultural classes, and he thinks he has found the correct solution in beet sugar.

He will offer to the Committee on Resolutions a plank providing for the expansion of the sugar-beet industry. The plank will read as follows:

The practical ability of successfully growing sugar beets throughout the United States having been successfully demonstrated, we believe that the expansion of this industry will not only add to the wealth of our farmers and increase the value of our farming lands, and therefore favor such a measure as will increase the product of domestic sugar up to the limit of producing all of the $125,000,000 worth of sugar now sent to foreign countries in payment for this indispensable article.

We advocate sufficient protection to develop a National sugar industry. We favor adequate protection to any new industry which will help our agricultural classes.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. De Young to-day in discussing this proposition, "that the farmers of the United States speedily would improve their financial conditions if a systematic effort should be made to induce them to begin growing the sugar beet. This country could make itself independent of the world if it would teach this question on the basis outlined in the proposed plank which I have drafted.

"The great prosperity of the German farmers to-day is due in large measure to the Government provision for the culture of the sugar beet. In the last few years the German farmers have emerged from the condition of poverty which formerly surrounded them. The sugar beet has been their salvation. The Germans last year not only produced enough sugar for their own needs, but exported 375,000 tons to the United States. What caused the price of sugar to go up in this country? The war in Cuba and the burning of the sugar plantations. What forced the price down? The enormous supply of the necessity furnished by Germany.

"We have it in our power to be independent of Germany or any other sugar-producing country. California last year grew thousands of acres of sugar beets, and her farmers profited by the experiment. The output, however, was not worth mentioning compared with the country's necessities. All the sugar beets grown in Nebraska, Utah, and other Western States had no appreciable effect upon the price of sugar.

"There are millions of acres in the United States capable of producing the sugar beet. What is needed are general information concerning the wonderful source of revenue and Governmental action designed to give the industry the necessary impetus. Every cent now sent out of the country for sugar could be saved if this idea was carried out. The proposition will be pushed before the Committee on Resolutions, and I have confidence that its soundness will appeal to the committee and to the convention.

Mr. De Young is so taken up with his idea that he hardly has time to consider any other proposition with which the convention will be called upon to deal. When asked by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day for his opinion concerning the financial plank to be adopted by the convention, he said that, while the Republicans of California were for silver, they would not accept without a dissent a "straddle." A straight-out declaration, in his opinion, would be the safest in the present temper of the country.

"While we are for silver," said Mr. De Young, "we are not bolters. We shall abide by the decision of the convention."

The beet-sugar proposition has been advocated in this country, and the present attempt to secure its indorsement at a National Convention will be watched with interest. It will appeal to Western delegates who know something of the profits which accrue to enterprising beet-sugar growers.

SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION.

Plan Devised by the Pennsylvania Delegation—A New Ratio.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Pennsylvania delegation to-day, with the approval, it is said, of Senator Quay and Gov. Hastings, adopted the following resolution for submission to the convention:

Resolved, That district representation in future Republican National Conventions shall be based upon the vote cast in each district for the Republican Electoral ticket at the preceding Presidential election, provided that each district shall have at least one delegate, and each State shall have four delegates at large.

The ratio for district representation in the convention of 1900 shall be one delegate for each 7,000 Republican votes polled this year for the party Electoral ticket, with an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding a half thereof.

In case any State entitled to more than one member of Congress has not been divided into Congressional districts, its representation shall be ascertained by dividing the Electoral vote for the entire State by 7,000.

Hereafter each National Convention shall fix the ratio of representation for the succeeding National Convention.

If this plan should be adopted it would effect a reduction of seventy-nine votes, as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Louisiana, 6; Massachusetts, 2; Mississippi, 7; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 9; Virginia, 8; Wyoming, 1.

It would add 98 votes to New-York, 87 to Pennsylvania; 69 to Illinois, 46 to Indiana, 34 to Missouri, and to other States in like proportion, making a net gain of 121.

A McKINLEYITE'S NOTIONS.

Resolutions Drawn by George F. Engelhard of Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—George P. Engelhard, one of the Chicago McKinley leaders, will offer in the convention, with the indorsement of the Illinois delegation, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we condemn the existing tariff as illogical, pernicious, and demoralizing, in that it fails to provide adequate revenue for the necessities of the Government, opposes the welfare of American industries by ignoring the principle of protection, which, under Republican auspices, ruled with such beneficent power, imperils the credit of the Nation by depletion of the gold reserve, occasioned by deficient revenues, and undermines popular confidence in the stability and integrity of our currency system, resulting in destructive financial disturbances, and in widespread prostration of trade.

We demand such a revision of the tariff as shall revive and perpetuate the prosperous influences of discriminating protection to American manufacturers and American workingmen as shall re-establish the principle of trade reciprocity with foreign nations, and as shall provide the Government with sufficient revenues for current expenditures, for the maintenance of its credit at home and abroad, and for an adequate reserve at all times for the redemption of all outstanding obligations.

Pending an international agreement for the restoration of silver as primary money, to which action on the part of this Government we pledge our earnest support, we favor, as a further guarantee of a sound currency, which equally and vitally concerns all classes of our population, the maintenance of the existing gold standard, with such revision of our currency laws as shall provide a sufficient volume of money for the legitimate demands of trade, but under such conditions and regulations only as shall render at all times every dollar—whether of gold, silver, or paper—of equal and interconvertible value. We favor a currency system which conforms fundamentally to the civilization of the age, and are therefore opposed, under existing conditions, to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver.

The Committee on Resolutions will have a big portfolio in which to store this and many other resolutions which are sure to come to its attention.

OFF-HAND DECISION OF CONTESTS.

National Committeemen Disposed of 168 in a Nineteen-Hour Sitting.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Members of the National Committee are pluming themselves upon their success in disposing of the immense mass of work thrust upon them without holding a Sunday session, against which the conscientious scruples of several of the members stoutly rebelled. True, it was nearly 5 o'clock this morning before the last contest was disposed of, and the tired and worn out committeemen crawled away to their neglected beds. But inasmuch as the session began at 10 A. M. Saturday, and was continued without adjournment, and with only brief recesses until all the cases had been gone through with, the extra hours after midnight are regarded as merely an extension of Saturday's legislative day and not as a violation of the Sabbath.

The committee disposed in all of 168 cases, only remitting to the convention for settlement the delegates at large from Mississippi, Delaware, and Texas, and the delegates from two of the New-York districts and one California district. The number of cases was so great that, as one of the members of the committee frankly admitted, it was a physical impossibility to give all of them a careful judicial consideration, and many were decided almost at haphazard. A large proportion of the cases will be fought over again before the Committee on Credentials when the convention is organized and may delay the nomination till late in the week.

The following statement was given out to-night from Ohio headquarters to show that the National Committee performed its duties in the matter of contested seats in a spirit of fairness to all concerned:

An analysis of the work of the National Committee in regard to the 168 contests which were originally filed with it shows that 136 cases were acted on, some of the original number having been abandoned, while several, notably those of Delaware and a portion of the Texas delegation, were referred to the convention. In many cases both contestants and contestees were understood to be McKinley men, notably in all of the Mississippi and South Carolina districts and in certain districts from Tennessee, Virginia, and elsewhere.

Of the 136 claimants rejected 62 were avowed McKinley men. The impression which prevailed during the consideration of these cases that the committee was deciding a large majority of the cases in favor of McKinley doubtless grew out of the fact that nearly all of the States where there was a large number of contests both the contestants and contestees were avowed McKinley men, and as a natural result more McKinley men were necessarily given seats than were anti-McKinley men, since, in so many of the cases contestants and contestees were, according to their own statements, McKinley men.

In New-York three districts were contested, covering six delegates. Two of the contests were decided in favor of McKinley delegates and in the other districts both delegations were admitted, giving each delegate a half vote.

In Pennsylvania there was a contest in the Third District. The contesting delegations were both admitted, each delegate having a half vote. In Delaware the contest was referred to the convention. In Virginia there were contests in the Second, Third, and Eighth Districts. In the Third and Eighth the contests were withdrawn, and the Second District delegations were admitted, each delegate receiving a half vote.

In North Carolina there was a contest in the Sixth District. Both delegations were admitted, each delegate with a half vote.

In South Carolina there was a contest in each of the districts, and, as to the delegates at large, covering 18 votes. Both contestants and contestees were McKinley men, the contest turning upon the differences of the local factions. All the contests were decided in favor of the Webster faction.

In Georgia there were contests in three of the districts, and as to two of the delegates at large, all of which were decided in favor of the McKinley delegates.

In Florida there were contests in the Second District and as to the delegates at large. The McKinley delegates were accepted in the Second District and also the delegates at large, the McKinley delegates in the First District being rejected.

In Alabama there were contests in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts and the delegates at large. The Fifth and Ninth Districts were decided against the McKinley men; the others seated were McKinley men.

In California there were contests in the Third and Fourth Districts, both of which were decided in favor of the McKinley men.

In Mississippi there were contests in the seven districts and as to the delegates at large. All were avowed McKinley men, the fight being between local factions. The Hill faction was successful, except in the Second, Third, and Sixth Districts.

In Louisiana there were contests in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, the McKinley delegates being successful except in the Fourth District, where the decision was against the McKinley delegates.

In Texas there were contests in every district and as to the delegates at large. None of the delegates at large was placed upon the temporary roll. In ten of the districts the contests were decided for the McKinley delegates, while in the remaining, the Seventh, Tenth, and Twelfth, the decision was against the McKinley delegates.

In Kentucky there was but one contest, the Fifth District, which was decided in favor of the McKinley delegates.

In Tennessee there were contests in the Sixth and Ninth Districts, contestants and contestees being McKinley men in one district, while in the other, the Sixth, the anti-McKinley contestants were seated.

In Arizona there was a contest as to the six delegates at large, all being admitted, with a half vote to each. The contest in Alaska was decided in the same manner.

In South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas, there were organizations, commonly known as the "Lily Whites," claiming seats in the convention, but in all of these cases the committee decided that the organizations were irregular and could not be recognized.

This statement hardly will serve to convince those who have been left out of the convention that the committee has not been McKinleyized.

GRUBER'S CIVIL SERVICE IDEA.

Urges a Resolution for Examiners of Practical Experience.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Abraham Gruber, the anti-civil service delegate from the Nineteenth New-York Assembly District, announced to-night that he was going to go before the Committee on Resolutions and offer the following:

The Republican Party demands that public officials be thoroughly qualified to perform the services required of them; that civil service examinations be conducted only by men who from experience know the duties to be performed by or the work required of the persons holding the office, and that the questions asked of applicants be only such as directly concern the service to be rendered.

"If they don't adopt it in the committee I'll take it before the convention," said Mr. Gruber.

Responsive Both to Harsh and Sweet Sounds,

The nerves are often painfully acute. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquilizing assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a superb nervine. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rheumatic, bowel, and kidney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wineglassful before retiring covers sleep.

WEIRD ART IN POLITICS.

Obese Symbolic Females Represent Protection in McKinley Rooms —Candidates' Portraits.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—All four of the leading candidates—McKinley, Reed, Morton, and Allison—have their headquarters at the Southern Hotel. McKinley's headquarters are designated by an allegorical representation of "Protection," a marvelous work of art. It represents in the foreground five female figures, fat and florid, one of them standing and holding aloft in one hand the stripes and starry shield, labeled "Protection," and holding in the other hand a naked sword, on which she leans. The other females are squatting around in rather ungraceful attitudes—one of them appearing to be seated on a Texas steer, which looks as if it would like to get up on its feet, but was too heavily laden to do so.

In the background of the picture is a wild prairie, with no sign of life or human habitation. It puzzles even an Ohio man to determine where the "protection" is meant to come. But in the Ohio headquarters, on the first floor corridor, where Mr. Mark Hanna presides, there is a graceful array of festoons and flags and State shields, and every one of the big crowd of visitors constantly passing in and out is made welcome to a McKinley badge.

Reed's Name in Electric Lights.

While it appears to be conceded that McKinley has the votes, it is quite certain that the Maine people have made the finest display in behalf of the man of their choice. The Reed quarters are in the parlors of the Southern, a magnificent suite of rooms that have been elaborately decorated with tri-colored bunting, festooned from the chandeliers. Banners bearing the seal of the State and other flags have also been utilized.

The most imposing effect, however, is made on the outside of the building. The edge of the porch over the main entrance bears the words "Reed Headquarters," and at each end "Reed" appears in incandescent electric lights, which at night throw a brilliant glare upon a banner suspended across the street containing a fairly good picture of the Speaker and the inscription, "For President, Thomas B. Reed."

The largest room on the parlor floor—at the head of the stairs, and in normal times the "ladies' ordinary"—is the temple sacred to the Governor of New-York. The walls and ceiling are profusely draped with bunting, and at one end of the room the serene and tranquil countenance of Mr. Morton—rejuvenated a decade or two by the artist—beams upon all who enter those precincts.

Where Allison's Waning Boom Reposes.

Down stairs on the office floor and close to one of the four large entrance doors of the hotel, another room is fitted up for those who are attached to the political fortunes of Senator Allison of Iowa, and whose faith is strengthened and stimulated by editorial assurances from a Des Moines paper (copies of which are strewn around) that he has no idea of withdrawing from the contest, and that his name will be presented, without fail, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Nevertheless, the Allison boom is not developing the proportions that were expected of it. The Terminal Railroad officials to-day received notification from the Superintendent of the Wabash line that the special convention trains scheduled to start from the Hawkeye State loaded with Allison boomers had been countermanded. One of them was expected to bring 1,000 Allison "rooters" from Des Moines alone.

In the spacious and decorated halls, corridors, and public rooms of the Southern the friends and adherents of the several Presidential candidates meet as on neutral ground without the slightest exhibition of political animosity. On two opposite sides of the square hall which forms the landing of the parlor floor, the counterfeit presentments of McKinley and Reed (gigantic heads and faces) look upon and seem to glower at each other, while they appear to strive to look pleasant and amiable to the crowds that surge past them. To some of the intervening columns are attached, within more modest proportions as to size, photographs displaying the features of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, wearing his constant but impenetrable half-smile, suggestive of a world of meaning, but with no interpreter to give it words.

Quay Has a Hotel to Himself.

At the Planters' Hotel, two blocks further up, Senator Quay is sole monarch of candidates. His pictures hang on the pillars and staircases, and a row of incandescent lamps, kept constantly alight, shows at the head of a staircase to the parlor floor the name of "Matthew Stanley Quay."

His headquarters there consist of a suite of rooms, in one of which stands on an easel a large, handsome oil painting of himself, the gilt-molded frame of which is now wreathed in evergreens. In the same room a visitors' book is open, at which the delegates and visitors from the Keystone State are requested to record their names. All these are unmistakable indications, if they do not amount to a positive announcement, that Mr. Quay is to be considered as regularly entered in the list of runners on the Presidential race course.

Not much in the way of decoration has been attempted by St. Louis. There is some show of bunting and flags about the hotels, and a few of the business buildings have thrown out flags and banners, and their gay colors make a striking contrast to the broken windows, roofs, and chimneys that were left by the cyclone.

Few Portraits of Morton.

There is a vast display of candidates' portraits in crayon and lithographs and cards. McKinley's face, of course, predominates in this gallery of Republican celebrities. The man whose face is least seen is Gov. Morton of New-York. There is one large crayon of him in the roomy headquarters of the New-York State delegation in the Southern Hotel, but that is about all, unless you count the small cards that are being thrown about the streets. The Governor wears a benign smile and a hopeful look in his single crayon, and it is surrounded by the State and National flags.

McKinley's face is here in all sorts, shapes, sizes, and styles. They run all the way up from a button to a banner a dozen feet in height. There is McKinley smiling and McKinley frowning, McKinley grave and McKinley gay. There are profiles of McKinley cut in some white metal and some metal that is of yellow hue. They suggest very well McKinley's attitude up to date on the question of the currency. Curiously enough, they were brought into town by the delegation from Canton.

Next to McKinley, Allison and Reed have the best show of heads in the convention art gallery. The artists have not been any too kind to Speaker Reed. The huge crayon of him in the headquarters of the Maine delegation in the Southern Hotel makes the venerated head of the man from Maine look like a huge prize pumpkin, with a few holes cut in to represent eyes, nose, and mouth, and a corn husk stuck on each side to represent locks of hair.

A WIDE-OPEN SUNDAY.

John Raines and Warner Miller "See Things" in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The "Grand Old Party" of moral ideas is mixed up here to-day with the widest kind of a "wide-open Sunday" that ever has been known in an American city. Everything is in full blast. Saloons are doing a rushing business, gambling houses are open for business, bands are playing "Razzle Dazzle" and similar airs, and a minstrel show is giving a continuous performance to good business. There is no pretense about the affair, no assumption of a cloak of partial respectability such as the "side door" gives. It is all open and above board.

New-York City in its worst days of Sunday violations was a peaceful village in comparison with the St. Louis of to-day, and many of the representatives of the G. O. P. of moral ideas who are here to nominate that conscientious churchman, Major McKinley, for President, apparently are enjoying the novelty of this wide-open Sunday very much. The bars in the big hotels—and they are bountiful bars, too—are as easy of access as they are on week days or as easy of access perhaps as the "hotel saloons" in New-York are on Sundays under the Raines law. There is nothing to shut off the saloon itself from the hotel proper. There is no screen, no curtain. Business is in full blast precisely as on week days, and that is all there is to it.

The delegates and the accompanying crowd of camp followers, friends, and visiting statesmen have been warned against drinking St. Louis water. Hence the demand on the time of the St. Louis bartender is very great to-day, for it is hot and sultry, and the kind of weather that makes even the strictest and most virtuous of men thirsty. In the midst of this scene of Sunday opening, John Raines—Jurisprudence John of Canandaigua—is walking about an interested "looker-on in Vienna," and that able defender of the American Sabbath, Warner Miller, may find in the scenes that are being enacted some food for future discussion on the temperance and Sunday questions and some reflections as to how the Sunday law was not observed in Herkimer not many months ago.

There is singing and cheering in the streets. There are bands and marching, clubs marching and countermarching. The crowd is not great—it is indeed unusually small for the second day before a National Convention—but then it is big enough to make things lively around the principal hotels. Except in the immediate vicinity of the hotels, however, the streets practically are deserted.

Nebraska Men Organize.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Nebraska delegates met to-night and discussed the currency plank. Peter Jansen, a delegate at large, was nominated as the member from that State on platform. Before he was elected, inquiry was made as to his views on currency:

Senator Thurston, who is to be Chairman of the convention, said he did not think it advisable to insist too strongly on the word gold. Nebraska, he says, wanted sound money, but if the word "gold" were insisted upon, it would create a prejudice which had no real existence. Something about like the Indiana plank would be equally good, he thought.

Mr. Jansen was asked what he thought of the Indiana plank, and he replied at some length. He said he believed in calling things by their right names, and if the people of Nebraska really wanted sound money, they could not better express their idea than by declaring for a gold standard in so many words. Thereupon the delegation selected Mr. Jansen to represent it on the Platform Committee.

Variegated Styles of Hats.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The enterprising hat manufacturer could find some rare models in hats here. He might also be able to ascertain by a careful investigation the kind of hat Noah wore when he made his exit from the ark. Full assortments of the most modern of headgear and the most ancient of tiles are constantly on hand at National Convention, with the broad-brimmed black slouch hat of the South always playing a star part, and they, like the men under them, go to make up the interesting ensemble of a great convention and its pictures.

Uproar of Convention Bands.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The convention bands have not been much in evidence until to-day, but they have been arriving in town from various sections during the day, and the market will be overstocked by them by to-morrow. The convention band is a remarkable affair, and can do more playing in a given space of time than any other kind of band on top of the earth. They are made up of two parts uniform, one part wind, and one part music. The music is usually left at home, because harmony is not an essential of the convention band. All that is needed is sound and show. A great volume of sound is needed, because it is always necessary that a convention band should play right under your window when you want to go to sleep at night and again a few hours before you want to wake up in the morning. The merry convention drum corps is also here. It sounds like a prosperous boiler factory doing a rushing business. The bands all have the serenading habit.

Plenty of Rooms for Visitors.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Business Men's League of this city has issued an announcement that first-class accommodations can still be obtained for thousands of visitors. Clark H. Sampson, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, states that the announcement is made to prevent any misapprehension as to accommodations in St. Louis during the holding of the National Republican Convention. This would indicate much disappointment as to the size of the convention crowds.

Barnes the Tall, Gruber the Little.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The tallest man in the New-York delegation is Thurlow Weed Barnes. He has but half a vote in the convention. Abraham Gruber is the shortest man probably in the New-York or any other delegation. He has a whole vote. Messrs. Barnes and Gruber have been photographed together. The picture may be circulated as the one and one-half puzzle. The point being to pick out the half.

Coggeshall's Definition of Himself.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Senators Raines and Coggeshall were photographed by a local newspaper artist as they sat together in headquarters this afternoon. After the process the artist approached Senator Coggeshall and asked if they were both delegates. "No," said the Senator, "you have a picture of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent organization of the Empire State."

The "Rebel Yell" of Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—There was a fairly good imitation of the "rebel yell" given in the rotunda of the Southern Hotel to-night when a Hartford (Conn.) band struck up "Dixie." The opening bars of the familiar air were drowned in the applause of the appreciative Southerners in the crowd.

McKinley Portraits on Linen Dickeys.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—McKinley badges and buttons were plentiful, and there was a lively demand for linen dickeys built to fit over the shirt front and ornamented with the Stars and Stripes and a portrait of McKinley. The supply of these queer souvenirs was quickly exhausted.

Notable Democrats at the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Secretary Sheerin of the Democratic National Committee arrived at the Planters' to-night. Chairman Harrity is in Chicago, and will be here to-morrow. Both will remain over in this city and witness the convention.

Mr. Platt's Little Pleasantry.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—They were discussing the Bliss-Brookfield-Cruger party in Mr. Platt's room yesterday, and some one asked Mr. Platt if the distinguished anti-Platt men had come on the train with his machine. "No," said Mr. Platt, "my boys do not travel with the glee club."

Speaker Reed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Speaker Reed still remains in Washington, and it is uncertain when he will go to New-York. He received no communication to-day from St. Louis, save a mail budget, which contained nothing of importance.

Speaker Reed was expected in this city last evening. It was understood that he would visit at the home of Col. Augustus G. Paine, 18 West Forty-ninth Street, and a number of Mr. Reed's friends called there to see him. Col. Paine and his family were at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Substitutes for Horsford's Acid Phosphate Are Dangerous.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "Horsford's," whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

BOLD STAND BY GOLD MEN

THEY DETERMINE TO MAKE A HARD FIGHT FOR SOUND MONEY.

Important Conference of Delegates to the Republican Convention Held in Mr. Platt's Room—Prominent Men from All Sections of the Country Present—Agree to Demand an Explicit Declaration for Gold—Platt Says They Will Win.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—That the platform shall contain an out-and-out declaration in favor of the existing gold standard was determined to-night by representatives of States whose aggregate will distress and possibly defeat the advocates of a "straddle."

To Thomas C. Platt of New-York belongs the credit of securing this declaration, in the face of the opposition of the McKinley syndicate. This is the plank which the resolute gold men will ask to have incorporated in the platform by the Committee on Resolutions and indorsed by the convention:

We favor the maintenance of the existing gold standard, and are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement for bimetallism with the leading commercial nations of the world.

Mr. Platt's quiet demeanor to-day notwithstanding the rebuff administered to him by the National Committee is fully explained by the important conference and action to-night. During the day Mr. Platt sent out invitations to representatives of the States whose peoples he believed to be in favor of the gold standard. There gathered in his room to-night a dozen or more men from the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States.

From Maine came Joseph H. Manley and Delegate Littlefield. Massachusetts was there in the persons of Senator Lodge and Delegate E. S. Draper. Mr. Lodge also was empowered to speak for Vermont. National Committeeman Samuel S. Fessenden of Connecticut, Edward Lauterbach of New-York, Delegate Barber of New-Jersey, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, R. W. Patterson of Illinois, Delegate Sanford of Tennessee, C. A. Pillsbury of Minnesota, George W. French of Iowa, and Delegate Burleigh of Washington were the others present.

Platt Defines the Situation.

When these men, most of whom are to be members of the Committee on Resolutions, were safe in Mr. Platt's private room, that gentleman told them why he had requested their presence. It was imperative, he asserted, that the financial plank to be adopted by the convention should indorse the existing gold standard. He was convinced that a movement was on foot to force a "straddle" upon the party, and he appealed to his visitors to stand by him in his demand for a gold plank, no matter what might be the preferences regarding other questions to be settled by the convention. Senator Lodge expressed his willingness to co-operate and declared that the very life of the party depended upon an unqualified expression for gold.

Mr. Quay took the same ground. The Pennsylvanian entered heartily into Mr. Platt's plan, for in it he saw a fine opportunity to embarrass McKinley and Hanna. The utterances of the men from Illinois, Minnesota, and other Western States showed that they were heart and soul in the movement to bother the syndicate.

After a general exchange of opinion, the work of forming a suitable plank was begun. Several drafts were made, and, at the expiration of an hour and a half, the one quoted at the beginning of this dispatch was adopted.

All present agreed that it should be presented to the Committee on Resolutions and stoutly adhered to. It was after 10 o'clock when the meeting broke up, and an hour later before the news of the important move became known about the hotels. It created intense excitement. "What's the matter with Hanna?" shouted one delegate when he heard the report. Mr. Platt said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES late to-night that he had no doubt the plank agreed upon would be put through the convention.

"It is an honest expression for sound money," he said; "and there are votes enough in sight to place it in the platform."

It was immediately following the conference in Platt's room that Lodge and Quay called upon Hanna to report to him the situation and their determination to force the fighting for gold. Hanna was vexed about the report, but he was not prepared to surrender, and his friends are positive that he will exert his power to shake off this latest effort to compel the convention to have the courage of its convictions.

LAUTERBACH TAUNTED AS A JEW.

Insulted in the National Committee Meeting by a Spectator.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Committeemen who have served in that capacity for the last twenty years admit that the debates upon the New-York contest cases exceeded in bitterness and display of personal feeling anything they had witnessed before. The pent-up feelings of the previous four days, which found only a partial vent in the debate upon the recognition of the Addicks delegation from Delaware, seemed to break loose, and interchanges of opinion were indulged in that, had they been uttered on the floor of a National Convention, would have provoked a tumult.

There were criminations and recriminations, assertions and denials, denunciations and apologies. The press representatives present were pledged in advance to secrecy, even the official stenographer refraining from taking his regular notes of the proceedings. To-day the committeemen were equally chary of talking of the proceedings to outsiders, and in some cases would not take the trouble to deny numerous extravagant stories that were current concerning the proceedings of the night. At the same time they were free to say they were glad the siege was over and that they trusted they would never again be called upon to experience a similar one.

The episode that brought about an allusion to the Hebrew descent of Mr. Lauterbach, the Chairman of the New-York County Committee, was one of the fruitful sources of comment to-day. The actual facts were that, while leaving the room after concluding his argument in one of the contests, one of the strangers who had been admitted to the room by the doorkeeper, and whose name was subsequently given to the Chairman as Mr. Egan of New-York, made a coarse remark which he coupled with an allusion to Mr. Lauterbach's race.

When the next contest was called, and Mr. Lauterbach was again admitted, Committeeman Yerkes of Louisville, who was not in sympathy with the side represented by Mr. Lauterbach, called the attention of Senator Carter to the circumstance, and uttered an indignant protest against the sessions of the committee being disgraced in such manner. Chairman Carter insisted upon the name of the offender being made public, and, when this was done called it three times and awaited a response.

None came, and then he explicitly demanded, "Is Mr. Egan in the room?"

Again there was no response, and Gen. Collis, the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York, who was one of the contestants in the case, on hearing it, mounted a chair, and, after scanning the assemblage, vouched for the fact that the offender was not in the room. Chairman Carter accepted the assurance and notified the doorkeeper that under no circumstances was Egan again to be admitted.

Subsequently, in closing his argument on the pending case, Mr. Lauterbach took occasion to refer to the indictment and to say that no question of race prejudice should be allowed to enter into the adjudication of any case with which he was identified.

This suggestion was resented in a taunting and sarcastic tone by Mr. Spooner, who appeared for the Collis side. He charged Mr. Lauterbach with performing the "baby act" in referring to his race, insinuated that his organization and leadership were repudiated by the Hebrews of New-York, and cited as a proof that the Collis side was not antagonistic to the Hebrews the fact that one of those who was prominently identified with it was himself an adherent of Judaism.

J. M. HAYNES IS ANGRY.

He Wants to Tell Mr. Reed What He Thinks of J. H. Manley.

J. Manchester Haynes, ex-National Committeeman from Maine, who is in this city, wants to tell Mr. Reed what he thinks of Joseph H. Manley.

"I came from Europe two days ago," said Mr. Haynes to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, last night, "and the first thing I read was Manley's statement about the impossibility of nominating Reed. It made me mad clear through. Its bad enough for a man to be stabbed by his enemies, but when his friends stick knives into him what can be done? Reed is the biggest man in the Republican Party, and its a shame to kill him off."

"Manley has inflicted irreparable damage upon Mr. Reed's Presidential ambitions, for the test of a man's political strength is the loyalty of his friends, and when Reed comes before the country again as a candidate for the nomination it will be said that the man is all right, but his friends don't stand by him. I don't know what motive impelled Manley to act in such a way, but I suppose he wants to retain an important position in the National Committee—perhaps he wants to be its Secretary—but even so, although he may have honestly believed that Reed could not be nominated, it wasn't necessary for him to say so.

"I think Garrett A. Hobart of New-Jersey will get the Vice Presidential nomination. He will make a strong candidate. New-Jersey is just now in good condition from a Republican standpoint for a Vice President. The State has a Republican Governor, and a second place on the Presidential ticket now will help very materially to transfer the State for some time to come from the Democratic to the Republican column.

"I intended to go to St. Louis," continued Mr. Haynes, "but there isn't anything to go there for now.

"Until McKinley's nomination became a certainty, a good deal of interest was taken in the question in England and Europe, but when I left the other side everybody there had made up his mind that McKinley would be the Republican nominee and the next President, and that his election would mean a return to high protection.

"I had an opportunity while in Europe to observe the feeling there regarding the currency question, and the opinion was universal that this country should adhere to the gold standard. I believe the Republican platform will declare for gold, and that the Democratic will declare for silver."

DIED TRYING TO ESCAPE ARREST.

Fugitive from a Policeman Jumped into the River.

A policeman saw a man endeavoring to force the door of Song Wong's laundry, at 5 Catharine Slip, about 9:30 o'clock last evening. The man appeared to have a small crowbar or a large chisel in his hand. He failed to force the door, and while busy he saw that the policeman was watching him.

He immediately started to run, with the policeman in pursuit. The fugitive was a good runner. He was a man about forty years old, tall, sandy complexion and moustache, and shabbily dressed in dark clothes. He ran down Catharine Slip to South Street, and up to Pier 36, at the foot of Market Street.

At the end of the pier the man jumped into the river. He never rose. The policeman whistled for assistance, and four other officers answered the call.

A boat was obtained and the policemen rowed around the spot where the man had gone under, but no signs of him were seen.

7,300 Barrels of Whisky Burned.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Warehouse A of the White Mills Distilling Company, in the southwestern portion of the city, was destroyed by fire at 6:15 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss of $125,000. Seven thousand three hundred barrels of whisky were burned. The loss is fully covered by insurance. A. L. Schwab, a fireman, was fatally burned by falling in a stream of blazing whisky.

Why He Is There.

From The Washington Star.

The delegate was approached by a newspaper representative. He was a breezy, enthusiastic delegate, one who seemed to be fairly bubbling over with good material for an interview.

"What do you think of the situation?" the reporter asked.

"What do I think? Young man, you utterly mistake the nature of my employment. I'm not here to think. I'm here to holler."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bitter Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

PRICES: 10 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

Sole Exporters:

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD.

DR. MARTINEAU VIGOROUS

HE TELLS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYNTHETIC SOCIETY.

Faith Cures in Germany That Seemed Successful Were Undone by the Fact that the Physician Was a Jewess—Physical Search as an Aid to Vivid Imagination—Dreams Also Aid Untruthfulness.

From The Westminster Gazette, May 22.

On April 21 Dr. James Martineau celebrated his ninety-first birthday. Few men have reached such an age and yet retained their intellectual faculties so completely unimpaired as has this great philosopher and theologian. He is still an indefatigable worker, and takes the keenest interest in current events, as witness his recent participation in the religious education controversy. In point of health he looks more vigorous than he did a year ago.

He is much interested in the "Synthetic Society," a modified revival of the fam

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Paterson—4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

Belasco-Fairbank trial, Supreme Court, before Justice Glegerich.
Fleming murder trial, Part III., General Sessions.
Meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.
Observance of Flag Day.

Coming Events.

Commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Girls' High School to-morrow evening, Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street.
Commencement exercises Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken Theatre, Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, 8 P. M.
Brooklyn Board of Education meeting, to-morrow afternoon.

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Kate Field's Last Illness.

An Enterprising Wyoming Town.

From The Fort Washakie (Wyoming) Indian Guide.

Lander, Wyoming, enjoys the distinction of being the furthest away from the railroad of any incorporated town in the United States, if not in the civilized world. To show that it has unusual resources, we only have to say that it has a population of over 1,500, has excellent schools, and is built largely of brick.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	68	56	59
6 A. M.	69	55	58
9 A. M.	73	56	56
12 M.	79	55	56
4 P. M.	83	54	56
6 P. M.	83	53	56
9 P. M.	80	52	55
12 P. M.	74	53	56

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 56.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 54.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 74.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 69.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, followed by clearing weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE FIGHT AT CHICAGO.

Free silver can be beaten at Chicago. Its forces are not powerful enough to control the convention against the well-directed and resolute opposition of the gold-standard Democrats. But the opposition must be well directed. It must be resolute. There must be no Manleys among its leaders, no faint hearts in its rank and file.

The men of the South and West who in their delusions about silver have temporarily forgotten their Democracy have not yet tested the sufficiency of their new faith as they must test it at Chicago. They have come into it in an atmosphere of assent. They will encounter vehement dissent. They must stand catechism and defend their creed by argument. If they have not absolutely gone crazy they must demonstrate that a silver programme is best for the party and will carry it to victory. The least-informed delegate that goes from the East can smash that demonstration if they attempt it. Defeat, destruction, and death, the certain consequences of their policy, can be pictured forth to them until they will tire of the prospect.

The gold-standard delegates will be strong and able. From New-York and from New-England sagacious and trusted leaders will go to the convention. The words of these men must be heeded, they will be heeded. The Democratic Party has never triumphed save when the South was in alliance with the East. It will go to sure defeat if that old alliance is broken now. Upon the South defeat in this campaign will bring unbearable political disasters. Is it worth while for the Democrats down there to try for free silver and bring about Republican supremacy in their local Governments? The election of MCKINLEY, under the influences that control him, would cause the South to be invaded by a horde of Republican adventurers in search of a political paradise. They would find a paradise for themselves, but it would become a veritable hell for its own white people.

If the Southern delegates are impervious to financial argument, the political appeals they listen to at Chicago will pierce their understandings, we think.

No detail of preparation and organization for the fight against the silver chimera should be neglected. A vigorous, well-sustained, no-surrender assault will drive the beast out of the convention. With MCKINLEY nominated at St. Louis, the only hope for sound money is at Chicago.

BAYARD AND HOAR.

The account which our London correspondent gave in his dispatches yesterday of the speeches of Messrs. BAYARD and HOAR at a dinner to Consul General COLLINS was very interesting reading. These two veteran statesmen spoke with "dignity, beauty, loftiness of thought, and feeling" that deeply impressed our correspondent—himself a hardened observer of public men in various lands. And they united in presenting "a superb ideal of the mission and destiny of the English-speaking race."

No two men known in public life in the United States could be more radically opposed to each other in association and political doctrine. One is almost the last survivor of the old school Southern statesmen born and bred in the traditions of State rights, deeply tinged with the class pride produced by slavery, a free trader in sympathy and doctrine, a conservative of the conservatives. The other is among the few survivors of the old school of anti-slavery statesmen, a nationalist by tradition, a protectionist by conviction and long service, a believer in centralization and in the duty and power of the Government to deal with moral and social questions for the promotion of freedom and equality. No doubt each one really hates the political ideas of the other with the obstinate hatred born of long and strenuous conflict. But both are united by something even broader and deeper than patriotism, by that conception which the ripe experience of intelligent minds engaged in public affairs brings of the common interests of humanity in which the interests of every country meet and are blended.

Speaking to Americans in London, and especially to the Consular officers of their Government from all parts of the United Kingdom, it was a good service that was performed by Messrs. BAYARD and HOAR. Their listeners will be all the better Americans for realizing that these two venerable statesmen find, in their old age and on such an occasion, "the mission and destiny of the English-speaking race" the most interesting subject of thought.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

The Republicans at St. Louis exaggerate the importance of their platform. The eagerness of the country to learn whether a gold-standard resolution or a "straddle" will be adopted seems to us to be out of proportion to the weight and value of the declaration.

The people elect the candidate, not the platform. It is the President, not the Committee on Resolutions, that signs or vetoes bills. A strong candidate will atone for a weak platform. A weak candidate may stand on the best platform in the world and be despised. Mr. CLEVELAND's platform in 1892 denounced protection as a fraud. He ignored that extreme utterance and his party enacted the Wilson bill, a strong protectionist measure, yielding duties amounting to 41 per cent. of the value of the imports.

If WILLIAM MCKINLEY, elected President on an unmistakable gold-standard platform, should nevertheless sign a bill giving silver the right of free coinage, the worst that could happen to him would be to have the platform utterance thrown in his face. He would be guilty of breaking his party's promise to the people, but he would continue to be President just the same.

We have repeatedly expressed the belief that he would not veto a free-coinage bill. He has a free-coinage record of votes and speeches, and his party must concede free coinage, substantially, to the silver majority in the Senate in order to secure the passage of a new tariff bill, which is the end and aim of its existence. Between MCKINLEY standing on a gold-standard platform and a Democrat like CAMPBELL or MORRISON or even BOIES nominated on a free-coinage platform there would be no such solid reasons for choice that a gold-standard business man would regard the prospect with much satisfaction. In his own party the dissatisfaction with MCKINLEY is deep and wide. The rank insincerity of the St. Louis discussions about the promised gold-standard declaration, which has been assured, it appears, by somebody's tampering with "HANNA's niggers," increases the Republican disposition to disregard the platform and leaves distrust of the candidate the dominant sentiment.

This is a Democratic opportunity if there ever was one. The gold-standard States that determine the election can be won from MCKINLEY by nominating at Chicago an outspoken opponent of free-silver coinage at any ratio. What is the need of committing suicide next month when prosperity and dominion are within the party's view and grasp?

PHILADELPHIA'S WATER.

For several months the newspapers and many prominent citizens of Philadelphia have been urging the City Councils to take measures for the purification of the public water supply. Every available argument has been used. Experts have testified, sanitary authorities have pointed to the notorious typhoid death rate, and to the experience of other cities in this country and abroad in which the beneficial effect of filtration is clearly seen, and fresh proof has been offered as to the constant pollution of the Schuylkill. Filtration is regarded as the only remedy, because it seems to be admitted that the river must continue to be the source of supply. The municipal legislature has refused to appropriate even a few thousand dollars to be expended upon experimental filtration works, but the popular interest excited by the discussion has given to certain private corporations their opportunity, and they have submitted propositions—involving the expenditure of millions—which the Councils are inclined to support. These propositions are opposed by those who have urged that the city should do the needed work, and the newspapers appear to think that the municipal legislators are not wholly above reproach.

The latest evidence concerning the disgusting and dangerous contamination of the supply is that which was procured a few days ago by the Chief Drainage Inspector of the Board of Health. It appears that the water is polluted by the sewage of the city itself. It is made unwholesome by "the discharge of dye water and liquid waste from factories, the dumping of all manner of refuse, drainage from vaults situated on or near the banks, and house sewage of all descriptions." Creeks which pass through crowded suburban settlements are open sewers, and they discharge into the river the sewage of stables and many hundred dwelling houses. Such are the sources of pollution within a short distance of the intake. A few miles above Philadelphia the river receives the sewage of Conshohocken and Norristown. A creek flowing through Norristown is described by the Inspector as "a highly polluted and repulsive-looking stream," the contaminating material "consisting of house sewage and slaughter-house offal." Another creek carries to the river the sewage of an asylum containing 2,000 inmates. Norristown has three miles of sewers, which discharge into the river or the tributary creeks. At Conshohocken, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, the river is polluted in the same way.

Evidence like this has been procured by the sanitary authorities and published in Philadelphia repeatedly during the last ten years, but it has failed to impress the minds of the rulers of the town. We presume that the facts set forth above, even when considered in connection with the city's mortality from typhoid fever and other diseases caused by polluted water, have no weight with a majority of the members of the Councils. A prominent citizen showed two or three weeks ago by an interesting calculation that the city's water supply for one day "contained 24,400 cubic feet of solid mud," or enough to fill more than 1,000 ordinary horse carts, and the Health Inspector's report indicates the composition of this material. But a Philadelphia Council is not convinced by such evidence that it ought to appropriate even $50,000 for testing the efficacy of sand filtration. We learn from Philadelphia journals, however, that while the Councils have been unwilling, because of "the poverty-stricken condition of the Treasury," to appropriate the $50,000, they now look with favor upon a project submitted by a private corporation, requiring the expenditure of $18,750,000.

"THE PRESENT STANDARD."

Much of the discussion of the action of parties on the financial question is wide of the mark. The spread of the free-silver movement has scared some generally clear-headed men into thinking that we can do very well if we can only keep things as they are. Undoubtedly it would be far better to keep things as they are than it would be to go straight to the silver standard, with all the evils that must follow. But there are very grave evils involved in the present system. While the standard is right, the difficulties in the way of maintaining it and the defects in our currency quite apart from the standard are very serious. We need not merely no change for the worse, but a careful, systematic, and, in one sense, a radical reform.

In the first place, we have an enormous mass of paper currency kept constantly in circulation which we are bound to maintain at par in gold, and we have no adequate means of getting gold enough for the purpose. It is nonsense to talk of meeting this need by a large revenue. No revenue would be large enough to withstand a drain on the gold reserve that a real panic would cause, unless a preposterous surplus were laid up. A great surplus lying idle is difficult to get and cannot be got at all without heavy taxation, which is a gross injustice to the people. When it is once got it is very hard to keep. Congress hastens to vote it away as fast as possible. If we are to go on trying to keep over $800,000,000 of paper at par by means of a gold reserve, the Government should have the power to borrow whenever needed. But the power of borrowing in large amounts is itself subject to abuse.

What do we get, supposing the reserve could be maintained and the $800,000,000 of paper kept at par with gold? Simply a rigid currency in no wise adapted to the needs of trade, sometimes excessive, sometimes insufficient, always exposing us to uncertainty. We get, in short, a Government note currency with nearly all the faults of a bank-note currency and very few of its advantages. At very great cost and with incalculable difficulty and hardship, we might put "the present system" into that shape. And then we should be very much worse off than the great trading powers, especially England, with which we have to deal.

We might be very much better off than any of them, even England. If the Government were gradually taken out of the banking business altogether; if the gold standard were distinctly established; if the currency were required to be furnished by the banks and kept always redeemed, when not in actual circulation, in gold, the United States would have a financial system more perfectly adapted to the needs of a vigorous, progressive, prosperous people than any now in existence. It would not be difficult to bring such a system into operation. If the right to fund United States and Treasury notes were given by law, and if a bank-note currency were authorized, kept redeemable in gold, the change would be made surely and as promptly as the country would require.

Any party that would offer to the Nation a simple pledge of the gold standard and free safe banking, with a candidate who could be trusted to carry out the pledge, would stand a fair chance to win the election this year without reference to any other issue. This would be a policy that would absolutely satisfy the friends of sound money and could make converts in the very class to whom the silver movement now appeals. It is not too late for the Democratic Party to give the country such a pledge.

TINPLATE WAGES.

Having completed their combination, the domestic manufacturers of tinplate now propose that the wages of their employés shall be reduced. Our Republican and high-tariff neighbor, The Tribune, announced a few weeks ago that a combination agreement had been made, and that the price had been fixed at "the equivalent of $3.50 for I C 14x20 coke tins delivered in New-York." Afterward, on the 10th ult., The Tribune gave notice of an increase of 10 cents per box, in the following words:

"As a sign of the times, reflecting the improved tone of business arising from the belief that the country is approaching an era of safe government, it is interesting to note that the association, through its Executive Committee has already decided on making a further advance in prices."

Our McKinley high-tariff neighbor also remarked, on the 27th ult., that while the price of imported tinplate here was $3.80 per box, "better American plates of the same weight are sold at $3.50."

In spite of this advantage, however, the combination now demands a reduction of wages. The decision of the associated manufacturers was made known to the wages committee of the employés on Thursday last in Pittsburg, and after a conference continuing for ten hours, the employés refused to submit. The wages scale now in force is not binding upon the manufacturers after the 30th inst. Although it is admitted that the combination is underselling the foreigner even at seaboard points, the members of the association say they cannot compete with the foreigner unless the wages of their men shall be reduced.

Several of our Republican contemporaries assert that the domestic manufacturers of tinplate are threatened with serious injury by "the Steel Trust," meaning the Billet Pool recently formed by the steelmakers, who have been working for MCKINLEY. This is the combination which increased the price of steel by 22 per cent. We should like to hear from these journals about this great Pool, or Trust. Do they think it should be encouraged and assisted by higher duties on steel? The Republicans voted to increase its duties and its price margin by 15 per cent. not long ago.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Lord DUFFERIN from the diplomatic service of Great Britain would be in any event worthy of notice. Great Britain has generally had the good fortune to be ably represented at important posts by those who are sent, to quote once more the trite phrase of a very early English Ambassador, "to lie abroad for the good of their country," but she has very seldom been more ably represented than by the retiring Ambassador to Paris. He has served as a British Viceroy in Canada and in India, as a British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, at Rome, and at Paris. He has always been confronted with important questions, and he has always dealt with them with that most effective fact which is not so much the result of politic consideration as the necessary accompaniment of good sense, good feeling, and good breeding. He became one of the most popular in the list of Canadian Viceroys, and one of the most popular in the list of English Viceroys. His promotion by Lord BEACONSFIELD to represent his Government at St. Petersburg excited wonder at the time, since Lord DUFFERIN was an outspoken Liberal in British politics, and since it had become almost traditional to treat the highest diplomatic posts like Cabinet offices, and reserve them for members of the party in power. Lord BEACONSFIELD defended his action, however, upon the ground that it was desirable to take the diplomatic service out of politics at the top as well as at the bottom. Since that time Lord DUFFERIN has been promoted as steadily under Conservative as under Liberal Governments, and has made it plain how much Great Britain would have lost if a consideration of his politics had been allowed to enter into the consideration of his fitness.

It was not, however, on account of its author's distinction, but on account of its own merits, that we reprinted yesterday the speech in which Lord DUFFERIN makes his valedictory to the career which began forty-one years ago, when he was attached to the mission of Lord JOHN RUSSELL at Vienna. It will be agreed by the readers of the speech that there are very few living Englishmen who could so happily have exemplified the Horatian art of speaking serious truth sportively. Indeed, the speech shows, at least in the reading, a kind of skill and grace which it can scarcely be said that any living orator of the House of Commons equals, and indicates that if its author had devoted himself to a parliamentary instead of a diplomatic career, he would have taken a very high place among parliamentary orators.

But there is a more important reflection for American readers suggested by Lord DUFFERIN's statement of the functions of diplomacy. It is that to fulfill these functions needs high and special training. Without this training in its representatives, a nation that pretends to have any foreign relations at all is at a woeful disadvantage. At present we seem to be in the way of complicating as well as enlarging our foreign relations, and we accordingly need all the more a body of trained diplomatists. Lord DUFFERIN's speech sufficiently indicates at what a disadvantage the ordinary American Minister would be with a trained diplomatist. If we are to enter upon a policy of expansion, it is urgently necessary that we should have a real diplomatic service, and that we should not be represented by persons who must make upon trained diplomatists the impression of unmannerly children.

Doubtless there is much to admire in the neatness and dispatch with which criminals are sent to the gallows in England, as described by Mr. LINDSAY of the District Attorney's office. But the fact reported by him that the Dyer woman was sentenced to be hanged after previous insanity had been proved suggests that there is room for mistakes in the English system. Hanging an insane murderess, of course, puts her completely out of the way, but modern society is supposed to have less cruel ways of protecting itself against that particular danger. We go to great extremes in this country in the matter of delay through appeals and through the latitude allowed the defense, but it is not necessary to choose either extreme. If it were, perhaps the American is not the worse.

The amiable ALGER still nurses the delusion that what a party needs in the campaign is "something that will give a little play to the conscience" of the men who believe in silver and those who believe in gold—something dishonestly honest would suit him. The people would rather have something honestly dishonest, and done with it.

Congressman Woomer Defeated.

LEBANON, Pa., June 14.—At the Republican primaries in this county yesterday Congressman E. M. Woomer was defeated in his fight for renomination by Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by 1,250 votes.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK AT HARVARD

What the Students and the College Preachers Do for Others.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Rev. Dr. Moxon has recently completed his term of service for the current year as university preacher at Harvard, and returns full of enthusiasm for the organized religious and social work which is being developed among the students, some account of which he gave in a sermon last Sunday. There are five preachers, says Dr. Moxom, besides Prof. Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in the university, who serves ex officio. The six serve six weeks each, in two periods of three weeks each, and distinguished clergymen from all parts of the country are called in to fill out the forty weeks of the year, besides such gaps as there may be from time to time, for the preachers, as a rule, fill but two of their three Sundays. The five preachers at present are Dr. John Heyl Vincent of Topeka, Kan.; the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald of Boston, the Rev Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Simon John McPherson of Chicago, and Dr. Philip Stafford Moxom of Springfield. They take up their residence in Cambridge during their period of service, and are regular officers of the university, entitled to all the privileges of the rest of the Faculty, and in this way they are able to come into the life of the students more intimately than would be possible for an outsider.

But the religious exercises and the pastoral work which the preachers find time for make only a small part of the religious work of the students. The college Young Men's Christian Association is large and flourishing, there is an Episcopal guild, and there are societies of Catholics, Disciples, and other denominations. There is also a religious union at which reports of the working committees are presented several times a year. Still more important, however, is the work of the Prospect Union. It has been carried on quietly and without ostentation, and few outside of Cambridge are aware of its nature or magnitude. Its aims are characterized by itself as follows:

The Prospect Union is a brotherhood of men of Harvard University and of Cambridge and vicinity for mutual helpfulness along educational and social lines. The union is non-partisan and unsectarian. Any man of good character is eligible for membership. The motto of the union is "Liberty, equality, fraternity." By this is meant: Liberty of thought and speech; equality of opportunity; fraternity in word and deed.

The union has a house for headquarters, and from sixty to seventy of the students volunteer to teach evening classes of workingmen. The success with which it reaches the class aimed at may be inferred from the fact that 2,500 workingmen have already taken lessons, a large number for a city the size of Cambridge.

Prof. Peabody has taken a very active part in this work, of which the head is Mr. Burtwell, who has had much to do with the associated charities of Boston, and has been connected with the South End House, formerly Andover House. The union is divided into bands, the heads of which come together to talk over their work and lay out plans. Some look out for the unemployed, take up individual families, and help them through the pinch. Others look up cases of people who have fallen into the clutches of usurers, and get legal help if necessary. One case was recently reported of a man who borrowed $10, and in a few months had paid $45, without getting out of debt. Others go down to the wharves on Sunday and engage in helpful work among the sailors, singing songs and telling profitable tales. Those who have accomplishments get up entertainments of reading and musical performances, which are quite successful. They visit the almshouse, the home for imbeciles, the insane hospital, &c.

Many individual students with means have been fired with the ambition to do good in such ways and establish clubs for boys or engage in similar enterprises. One student devotes part of his time to taking small boys out into the country, teaching them ball and other sports, and showing them the commonest things about flowers, trees, and birds. Some others have fitted up a gymnasium for poor children, and spend part of their time in supervising its use. There are a number of boys' clubs that have been organized at which there are sports, debates, &c. In short, it is shown clearly to every man who comes to Harvard that there is an opportunity to do some individual work for his fellow-men, and this lesson is by no means the least important that the university has to impart. There is a notable lack of class spirit, owing to the advanced university system, and this community of work helps to bind the students together in a way that otherwise would be impossible. A movement is now on foot for a Harvard club which shall serve as a general meeting place for students and help to make them better acquainted with one another.

PERSONALS.

—The members of the Glasgow Clan Macdonald Society are perturbed over the Flora Macdonald statue. They want it altered as regards the bare feet. It is not, they say, in keeping for a lady in Flora's position to appear barefooted, and some of them fet that if a representation were made to the Inverness Town Council against this "indignity" to the "lovely Flora," it would be considered. The Council has had the matter under consideration, but did not seem to be much impressed. Indeed, the Town Clerk was irreverent enough to make the remark that he "supposed even Flora slept without shoes." The Council, however, agreed to communicate with the sculptor, who will no doubt give due weight to the representation. The Trilby fashion has evidently not caught on among the Macdonalds.

—Sir John Millais's fellow-Academicians were among those who knew some time ago that their President's health was critically undermined. They had been witnesses of one of the most impressive scenes ever enacted at any meeting of the Royal Academy. It occurred at the last gathering, held just before the opening of the exhibition. When business was over Sir John Millais bade his comrades good-bye. He knew very well, he said, that the throat affection from which he was suffering was of the most serious kind, and that the days of his Presidentship were numbered. In the scene which followed much emotion was shown, but Sir John Millais moved every one to admiration by his manly fortitude.

—Some of the papers have referred to the vast expenditure in connection with the coronation at Moscow as if it were paid by the Czar out of his own pocket. The fact is that the Czar has no civil list, but draws at discretion upon the Imperial Treasury, every ruble in which is supposed to be absolutely at his own disposal, so that his resources are practically inexhaustible. He is also the owner of immense estates in various parts of Russia. The Swod, or Russian code, describes the Czar as an autocrat whose power is without limit, while in the Russian catechism, drawn up for schools, it is stated that every one of his subjects owes him "adoration."

—A wedding tinged with reminiscences took place in Paris this month, at the Church of the English Passionists, in the Avenue Hoche. The bridegroom was M. Duval of the world-renowned "Bouillons," the bride being Mlle. Madeleine Gérard. Seven-and-twenty years ago young Duval shot himself in the presence of Cora Pearl, but was lucky enough to recover from his wound.

—The attractions of the waitresses on the terrace of the House of Parliament continue to make that part of the building much more popular than the chamber itself. The young women have to sustain a certain measure of chaffing from the occupants of the penny steamboats, which at high water are really above the terrace as they pass up and down the river.

—The jubilee of Lord Kelvin as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow will begin on June 15, and continues during the next few days. Some 150 scientists from the United Kingdom have signified their intention of being present, and America, the British Colonies, and European countries will be represented by about fifty delegates.

—A monument to Theodore de Banville has been unveiled by the Colonial Minister at Moulins, which claims to be the poet's birthplace. The biographical dictionaries, however, state that he first saw the light in Paris in 1820.

The Niagara Falls Hackmen.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract.

It is a fact beyond dispute that the Niagara Falls hackmen have always been a much and unjustifiably abused people. Undoubtedly among them there may have been some who have had their faults—for human nature is nowhere perfect—but the exception is not the rule. Certainly at the present time they are a well-behaved, orderly, law-abiding class, inclined neither to overcharge nor to swindle, but content with legitimate charges and desirous to please.

SWALLOWS ROUT THE SPARROWS.

The English Invaders Put to Flight in Texas.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

WACO, Texas, June 6.—A month ago English sparrows swarmed about the City Hall and jealously guarded the building and grounds against all other birds. Not a feather was to be seen except the busy, bustling imported sparrows, who were masters and monarchs of the field. There is not now a single one of the host left. All are gone, and every nest they built in the eaves and under the tower projections has disappeared. The cause of the disappearance of the sparrows was a sudden invasion of the habitat by the swallows, the latter bird appearing in force and opening war on the English sparrow. The sparrows held their own for a few days.

Aerial battles were fought, sometimes in regular order, generally in combats of two or more in a bunch. The City Hall sparrows did not appear to be able to enlist neighboring colonies in their war, while the swallows constantly brought up fresh detachments from the suspension bridge towers and other points, and, in the end, with reinforcements, they put their mottled foes to ignominious flight, tore up their nests, and appropriated the material for use in the mortar with which they constructed their cone-shaped dwellings in the nooks where the nests of their foes had been destroyed.

Having cleared out the sparrows from the City Hall, the swallows are reconnoitring with a view to further conquests. The janitor of the Federal Building has noticed them circling around that roof, eyeing the sparrows, which show nervousness as soon as the swallows approach their nests. An advance guard of swallows appeared at the central school building yesterday, and the sparrows there seem to be uneasy.

Mr. Robert Blood, who belongs to the National Ornithological Association, says: "There is no definable difference between swallows of the species found making nests of mud on walls in this city and those which attach their dwellings to barn rafters, cliffs, and on the inside of chimneys. I have found, in the course of my travels, swallows of the same lustrous plumage, swift flight, and identical in size, dwelling in holes they had dug with their bills in river banks. They are good insecticides, much better in that respect than the foreign sparrows. They only attack birds that build nests on walls. As they feed on the wing, they do not come in conflict with many of the feathered tribes. Waco is, I think, to be congratulated on the advent of the swallow and the disappearance of the sparrows, which, although a great dainty on the table, is a meddlesome nuisance and ought to be dealt with everywhere as they have been treated in Waco by the graceful, swift-winged passerines."

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL VETOES.

President Cleveland's the Seventh in the Country's History.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Dec. 6, 1832, President Jackson vetoed a river and harbor bill on the ground

That there is a class of appropriations in the bill for the improvement of streams that are not navigable; that are not channels of commerce, and that do not pertain to the harbors or ports of entry designated by any law, or have any ascertained connection with the usual establishments for the security of commerce, external or internal.

June 11, 1844, President Tyler vetoed "an act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers."

Aug. 3, 1846, President Polk vetoed a river and harbor bill, his reasons being substantially the same as those of President Tyler, that such appropriations are unconstitutional.

Dec. 30, 1854, President Pierce vetoed a river and harbor bill, going into the question of the Constitutionality of the measure at great length, and holding that appropriations by the General Government should be confined to works necessary to the execution of its undoubted powers, and of leaving all others to individual enterprise or to the separate States.

President Buchanan also vetoed bills for the improvement of the St. Clair flats and of the Mississippi River on Constitutional grounds.

President Grant, in August, 1876, signed a river and harbor bill, but sent to Congress a protest against it, in which he said:

Many appropriations are made for works of purely private or local interest in no sense National. I cannot give my sanction to these, and will take care that during my term of office no public money shall be expended upon them * * * Under no circumstances will I allow expenditures upon works not clearly National.

The veto by President Arthur was the next in order, and was the only one that was overruled by Congress.

BLACKMAIL PURE AND SIMPLE

Mr. Labouchere Makes a Grave Charge Against British Editors.

From London Truth.

I am told by a gentleman who speaks with some authority that there are about twenty newspapers in London alone which have to be "squared" with advertisements whenever a new company is floated, under threats of hostile criticism unless this precaution is adopted. The author of this statement does not offer me any evidence so far as London is concerned, but he forwards some instructive correspondence between the Directors of a new concompany and a newspaper published at Perth.

The correspondence is opened by the editor of the paper, who writes to the managing Director to say that he has received an important letter challenging the statements in the company's prospectus, and generally making unfavorable observations upon the enterprise.

"If we publish this letter on Monday," he says, "you need not look for any Scotch applications for stock. That is clear."

He goes on to say that there is plenty of time for the company to write if "they have anything to say," and that "it might be possible to allow the letter to stand over a few days until the charges have been verified," but that the letter will "be published if we do not hear from you by Monday forenoon." Then comes this significant paragraph: "Also please say if we shall insert the prospectus on Monday."

The Directors sent their prospectus for insertion as an advertisement, and at the same time, strange to relate, the significance of the "important letter" so far evaporated that in the next communication the editor states: "We have held over the letter to which we called your attention—in fact, we do not think we will insert it at all."

Playfair Is Considerate—to Himself.

London Correspondence in The Paris Messenger.

Although Dr. Playfair is at liberty to publish the letter addressed to him by Mr. Gladstone in connection with the Kitson slander case he has decided not to do so. He regards any further reference to the case, so far as he is concerned, as altogether inexpedient. Although other people may go on talking about the case, Dr. Playfair is of opinion that nothing is to be gained by any contribution to the discussion from him. As he said to me to-day, he may think a lot about the case, even if he does not speak about it. His whole desire now is to let the matter sink into oblivion.

I believe that one of the reasons which have induced Dr. Playfair not to publish Mr. Gladstone's letter is the fact that it contains an expression of Mr. Gladstone's personal opinion of the plaintiff in the case.

A Fine Specimen of the Genus.

From The Westminster Gazette.

In a certain Irish college the student at his oral examination has to give his answers from a pulpit before the Board of Examiners. Once a student, who had no mean opinion of his attainments, ascended the pulpit with a rather self-satisfied and hopeful air. The examiner, determined to "lower" him a little, plied him with a series of stiff interrogations. Hardly a single correct answer was given, and when his time had expired the student descended and returned to his place crestfallen and humiliated.

"Now," said the victorious examiner, when he caught the eye of his victim again, "if you had gone up as you came down you'd have come down as you went up."

Some Men Have Luck.

From The Paris Messenger.

Returning to Paris from Brazil after thirty years' absence, with 300,000f. in his bag, M. Georges H. took a cab home. He called at a friend's house, entered for a moment, and returned to find the cab gone with his bag and his money. M. H. prepared to return to Brazil to make another 300,000f., but en route called at a Prefecture of Police. Here they handed him his money, with apologies from the cabman.

It appears that while M. H. was in the house the driver went to sleep. While the driver was asleep the horse, getting bored, moved on round several corners, and the cabman, on waking, could not remember where he had come from. Therefore he drove off to the police station.

GERMANY WARNS TURKEY

ATROCITIES IN CRETE, IF CONTINUED, WILL LEAD TO TROUBLE.

The Sultan Told that He May Lose the Good Will of the Powers—Demand for the Autonomy of Macedonia—The Sultan's Ill Health—A Woman Spendthrift—Prince Furstenberg's Illness—Another Scandal in Society.

BERLIN, June 14.—Under an arrangement with the other Ambassadors to the Porte, Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, obtained an audience with the Sultan last Friday and read to his Majesty a note warning Turkey against the certainty of losing the good will of the powers by permitting the continuance of atrocities in Crete.

Subsequently the Austrian Ambassador, Baron de Calice, obtained an interview with the Sultan and emphasized the views which had been expressed by the German Ambassador. The Berlin newspapers on Saturday published a report that the powers had sent a collective note to the Porte, which probably had reference to the less formal communication read to the Sultan by Baron Saurma von Jeltsch Friday. The separate interview with the Sultan by Baron de Calice was due to the fact that he was obliged to make special representations bearing upon the interests of Austria which are involved in the Macedonian question, which is becoming acute.

The Macedonian Committee, which is sitting in Sofia, Bulgaria, has decided to make a demand for the autonomy of Macedonia and is practically conspiring to bring about an insurrection. It is, therefore, believed here that Austria has asked the Sultan to consent to the occupation of Macedonia by Austrian troops in the event of an uprising there.

In connection with this belief, it may be noted that M. de Kallay, Austrian Minister of Finance, in speaking upon the Austrian Budget in the Reichsrath Friday, claimed that Austria-Hungary had become a Balkan power since the empire had acquired Bosnia, and therefore had a right to interfere in the Balkan Peninsula. M. de Kallay, in the course of his remarks, hinted at, without openly mentioning them, plans which had been discussed at St. Petersburg for a confederation of the Balkan States under Russia's protectorate, and said that in connection therewith the Prince of Montenegro and the King of Servia were expected to hold a conference with Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Sofia at the end of the present month.

The Sultan's Ill Health.

The physical ailments of the Sultan are among the factors which are causing the present diplomatic ferment, and the representations of the German Ambassador to Turkey are aimed at immediate practical action in Crete, assisting the Kaiser's policy of keeping the peace of Europe. Simultaneously with this move on the part of Germany, Russia has urged the Bulgarian Government to put a stop at any cost to the armed bands raised by the Macedonian Committee crossing the frontier, and has also asked the Greek Government to prohibit the sending of men and munitions of war from Greece into Crete.

Further inquiry as to the nature and gravity of the illness of Prince Furstenberg, who has of late been prominently mentioned as the probable successor of Prince von Hohenlohe in the Imperial Chancellerie, has elicited the statement from those who are in a position to know that he is suffering from nothing more serious than gout. Prince von Hohenlohe, Baron von Reischach, the Empress Frederick's Court Marshal, and other prominent personages saw him off at the railway station when he went to a spa on the Rhine a few days ago

A Woman Spendthrift.

The Baroness Saurma von Jeltsch, who has been divorced by her husband, the German Ambassador to Turkey, has been put under the tutelage of Court trustees owing to her spendthrift habits and eccentric ways.

Another scandal which has long been the talk of society has now become public property. The eminent German painter, Franz von Lenbach, has brought suit for divorce from his wife, who was the Countess von Moltke, accusing her of infidelity. In order that von Lenbach may be enabled to marry again, he has left the Catholic Church, which does not recognize divorce, and it is his intention to wed the Countess von Hornstein when he secures his decree of separation. Frau von Lenbach also expects to be married again as soon as the decree of divorce is made absolute to Dr. Schweninger, who is Prince Bismarck's physician. Intimate friends of Dr. Schweninger express strong doubts that he will marry the divorced wife of the painter.

The authorities who issued the invitations to the fêtes in honor of the visiting English naval architects excluded American diplomatic and press representatives from their list upon the ground that the proceedings were purely an Anglo-German affair.

Lenient to an Englishman.

An incident of recent occurrence here which has not been noticed by the English press was the case of an English journalist who insulted and afterward assaulted a German Post Office official. Louis Stern of New-York, who insulted the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, was sentenced to imprisonment for a much smaller offense than this, but the Englishman was favored with the protection of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and got off scot free. The Münburger Nachrichten announces that Prince Bismarck will henceforth decline to receive any large deputations of visitors, owing to the fatigue which such receptions involve. According to this announcement, the ex-Chancellor will see only a limited number of visitors who will be favored with a noon luncheon.

Col. Hughes of the United States Army will attend the grand German military manoeuvres next Autumn, and will also attend the Austrian manoeuvres in Galicia at the end of August. Col. Hughes will be the guest of Emperor Francis Joseph at the castle of Prince Sapieha.

Foreign Residents in Prussia.

New and very stringent regulations controlling foreigners residing in Prussia have been issued. The rules do not apply to the rest of Germany, but are merely to be enforced in Prussia. All foreigners residing in Prussia are required to show by June 20 to the police in the district in which they live satisfactory papers of identification giving an account of their military service, their social relations, business career, &c., and stating whether they are possessed of independent means. These regulations will be enforced with especial strictness in respect of inquiries concerning new-comers.

The cavalry manoeuvres yesterday on the Tempelhof Field were watched by the Emperor. The Cuirassiers rode into a morass, and a number of them were thrown from their saddles, and extricated from the bog with great difficulty. Two men were killed, and many others were wounded by their own or their companions' lances.

The Emperor received Li Hung Chang, the special representative of the Emperor of China to the coronation of the Czar of Russia, to-day. The Emperor, who was surrounded by his Ministers and other high dignitaries, conferred a decoration upon the Chinese visitor, and the latter presented to the Kaiser a number of costly gifts from the Chinese Emperor.

TURKS ARRESTING ARMENIANS.

Six Hundred Prisoners Since June 9—Expelling Agitators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The representative of The United Press is informed on reliable authority that 600 Armenians have been arrested in this city since June 9. A majority of the prisoners are from Rodosto.

The member of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee who assassinated an Armenian spy in this city last Monday, and who was shot and killed by the patrol while trying to escape, was a native of Rodosto.

Two hundred of the prisoners were slipped to Anatolia yesterday. The Government is using the occasion of the assassination to expell possible agitators.

THE BIBLE KRUEGER'S GUIDE.

It Caused Him to be Merciful—He Denounces Cecil Rhodes.

PRETORIA, June 14.—President Krüger yesterday received a monster deputation, consisting of the Mayors of all the towns of South Africa, which had been organized for the purpose of praying for the release of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee. Since the prisoners were released it was decided that the deputation should visit Pretoria and tender thanks to President Krüger for his clemency.

Replying to the address of the deputation, the President said that he had had only one authority to guide him, and that was that book, pointing to a large Bible, which had shown him the direction to follow. The Afrikanders were humane beings, and knew how to show mercy.

Referring to Cecil Rhodes, President Krüger said: "What must be thought of a person who egged on the dogs to fight while he was sitting quietly and unpunished? He, the man who had caused all the trouble, was free."

At the conclusion of the speech the deputation gave three cheers for the President, the Government of the Transvaal, and Mrs. Krüger.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S STORY.

Turks, She Says, Claimed Her Children as Their Subjects.

LONDON, June 14.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that an American woman from Marash states that, after she had succeeded in making arrangements for securing homes and providing for the education of forty-five orphans, whose parents had been massacred, the Turkish authorities refused to allow the children to leave, saying that they would look after them.

She adds that she had the greatest difficulty in bringing her own three children from Marash, the officials saying that they were Turkish subjects, as they were born in Turkey. Both the woman and her husband are Americans.

LI HUNG CHANG'S AUDIENCE.

Emperor William Says Pleasant Things to China's Representative.

BERLIN, June 14.—Emperor William to-day gave an audience to Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman who represented the Chinese Emperor at the coronation of the Czar and who is now returning to China.

In his address to the Emperor, Li Hung Chang said that China's relations with Germany were more friendly than with any other power.

Field Marshal Count Yamagata, the representative of the Mikado at the Czar's coronation, arrived here to-day.

Lord Russell's Saratoga Address.

LONDON, June 14.—The Chronicle will tomorrow say that the inaugural address of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, at the meeting of the American Bar Association in Saratoga, Aug. 20, will deal with international law, and will probably contain a reference to arbitration.

OBITUARY RECORD.

S. W. Quackenbush.

Capt. S. W. Quackenbush, senior Captain of Marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died in the officers' quarters Saturday afternoon from the effects of a surgical operation. Capt. Quackenbush was a son of the late Rear Admiral L. P. Quackenbush, and a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Kirkland. He leaves a wife and child.

Capt. Quackenbush was born in this city, but was appointed to the Marine Service as a Second Lieutenant Dec. 4, 1869. He served at the Washington and Norfolk Barracks, and was then assigned to the Worcestercester of the North Atlantic Squadron. He was sent to Mare Island, Cal., in 1876, and in 1877 was on the receiving ship Franklin. He became a First Lieutenant March 8, 1877, and, from 1879 to 1882, he served on the Powhatan of the North Atlantic Squadron. He next was assigned successively to the Navy Yards at Norfolk, Washington, and Mare Island. From 1885 to 1888 he was on the Juniata, in the Pacific. He returned to Washington in 1889, and until 1892 he was on shore duty. He was promoted to Captain June 15, 1892, and was then assigned to the Newark, and appointed Fleet Marine Officer of the South Atlantic Station. He retained that post until Oct. 11, 1895, when he was transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The burial will be in Washington.

Svante M. Swenson.

Svante M. Swenson, head of the banking firm of S. M. Swenson & Sons, 15 Wall Street, died at his home, 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Swenson was born in Smaland, Sweden, Feb. 24, 1816, and came to this city when twenty years old. He soon afterward went to Texas and started a mercantile and banking business in Austin. In a few years he became a leading figure, and was an intimate friend of Gen. Sam Houston. He remained in Austin until the close of the civil war, when he removed to New-Orleans, and established a branch house in this city. He afterward made his headquarters here, with offices first in Beaver Street, then at 214 Broadway. He admitted his sons, Eric P. Swenson and S. Albin Swenson, to partnership with him in 1876, and a short time ago the firm moved to 15 Wall Street.

Mr. Swenson was a member of St. Bartholomew's Church. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Frederick P. Budden.

Frederick P. Budden, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died at his home, 238 Grove Street, yesterday morning, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Winbourne, England, June 13, 1826. His parents came to this country when he was four years old. They settled in Brooklyn, where Mr. Budden learned the trade of piano maker and subsequently became President of the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works. He removed to Jersey City forty years ago. He took an active part in local politics and was successively President of the Fire Board and Board of Works and Director of the Board of Freeholders. His service in the three boards extended from 1867 to 1880. He leaves a son and four daughters.

Thomas Antoine Fereiro Ribeiro.

Thomas Antoine Fereiro Ribeiro, a well-known Portuguese statesman and littérateur, died yesterday in Lisbon. He was born at Paroda de Conta July 1, 1851. He studied law at the University of Coimbre, and later was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, after which he held various administrative posts.

He resided for some time in the Portuguese colonies in India, and upon his return to Lisbon in 1878 became Minister of the Colonies, a post which he held in several Cabinets. He was well known in Portugal as a poet and as a prose writer.

Obituary Notes.

—August Loehnberg, seventy years old, a prominent leather manufacturer in Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 211 Littleton Avenue, Newark. He was born in Unna, Germany, and came to this country when young. He started the leather manufacturing business in 1855, and continued it to the time of his death. He was considered one of the most expert tanners in America. He leaves a wife and eight grown children.

—Frank W. Ballou, ex-Consul to Strasburg, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in Lockport, N. Y., aged forty-five years. He was appointed Consul by President Arthur, and filled the position for six years. He leaves a wife and two children.

—James Lawrence Whittier, editorial writer of The Tradesman of Chattanooga, Tenn., died yesterday of paralysis. He was a nephew of John G. Whittier, the poet.

Electricity Kills a Boy.

POTTSTOWN, June 14.—John S. Yodler, sixteen years old, met instant death from an electric shock here to-day. He had climbed up on a foot bridge across the railroad to the Philadelphia Bridge Works. The upper framework is of iron, and Yodler, to steady himself, grasped an electric light wire. The entire current passed through his body, and he fell to the flooring, dead.

William B. Arnold Dead.

William B. Arnold, seventy-three years old, a retired milliner, died suddenly at his home, 422 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning. The medical examination showed the cause of death to have been apoplexy.

PRESENTS FOR THE CZAR.

Gold and Silver Dishes from Many of His More or Less Loving Slaves.

From The London News.

Among the innumerable presents which the Russian imperial couple have received from their loyal subjects, gold and silver dishes play a prominent part. It is an old Russian custom to offer salt and bread on such dishes, of which the imperial house now possesses several thousands. During the present festivities about 300 were presented to the imperial couple, most of them having been made by Moscow jewelers.

A correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, who saw them there, writes: "There were great round dishes or trays weighing a hundred weight and a half, with exquisite work in relief. Such, for instance, was the much-admired present of the nobility of Pensa. This dish seems to be made completely of gold and silver ears of corn, out of which peep the coats of arms of the chief towns. The salt cellar belonging to it is a sheaf of rye, and is so exquisitely worked that one almost doubts whether the ears are not real. Other dishes are small and elegant, as, for instance, the three-cornered one from the Orenburg Cossacks, representing an oak wreath with an enamel band intertwined in the national colors. Wreath and band encircle a relief representing Cossack attributes.

"Exquisite is a large dish completely covered with gayly colored enamel in pure Byzantine style. The costly present comes from Nishni-Novgorod, and cost, with the salt cellar, 2,000 rubles. The Bourse Committee of this town has given a still more valuable present—a dish which is adorned with precious stones from Siberia. A wreath of dark violet amethysts winds around the edge, while the centre is covered with garnets and white mountain crystals. Siberian amethysts are celebrated for their color, and are comparatively cheap.

"One of the Cossack hordes sends an original dish of oxidized silver. The edge forms a frame to a picture, which is also dark, and represents Bogdan Chmelnitzki signing the union treaty between the Uffraine and Moscovia. The salt cellar belonging to it is an exact copy of the monument raised at Kiev to this celebrated Attaman, whom Russophiles regard as a hero, but whom the Saporag Cossacks look upon as a traitor. About a dozen dishes have beautiful portraits of the imperial couple; one, from the merchants in Charkow, was executed from drawings by M. Wasanezoff, the most celebrated painter of ecclesiastical pictures in Russia.

"The dish of the St. Petersburg Bourse has the Czar's monogram in large diamonds and rubies. It is the most expensive of all the dishes I saw. The top of the salt cellar belonging to it consists of a ruby the size of a small hazelnut and of magnificent color and brilliance.

"Of pictures and images of saints, there are dozens. Some are of gold and silver, some are carved in wood by pious peasants, who cannot even count up to five, and yet produce regular works of art with a simple pocketknife. Every material which can be worked into anything has been used, even paper and linen. Pearls especially are much used. The garments of the saints are covered with small pearls, and this has a charming effect. St. Nicholas, the worker of miracles, who is particularly revered in Russia, and the Czarina Saint Alexandra, the patron saint of the young Empress, are among those most represented. Most of these pictures and images of saints will later on be distributed among the various churches of the poor villages. The most valuable or artistically rare ones remain in the cathedrals of the two capitals."

The same correspondent tells a story which, if it is well founded, certainly shows M. Witte's financial talent. On his advice medals were struck to be bestowed upon all those who served under the late Czar, either in the military or in the civil service. Every man who receives such a medal will have to pay two rubles for it, while the cost to the State is 25 kopecks, or an eighth of a ruble. Se non vero.

CONGRESSMAN ABBOTT INJURED.

Thrown Heavily While Reaching for His Hat, Which Had Blown Off.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Congressman Abbott of Texas, while at a Potomac River resort to-day, in company with his colleague, Mr. Culberson, met with a very painful, though, it is thought, not serious accident.

While descending an incline on a car Mr. Abbott's hat blew off, and, in attempting to grasp it, he fell back off the car, and was thrown several feet into the air, striking heavily. He was badly stunned by the blow.

His physicians say there were no bones broken, though his back is badly wrenched and strained. He was removed to his hotel in this city as soon as possible after the accident.

A Governor's Daughter's Engagement.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Miss Caroline Upham is the only unmarried daughter of Gov. and Mrs. W. H. Upham of Wisconsin, and a young woman of quiet tastes, caring but little for society. She was educated at the high school at her home, in Marshfield, Wis., and was preparing to go away to college when an accident prevented her from doing so, and her education has since been conducted by her mother and her aunt. She is described as thoughtful, loving, and kind, with a bent toward the charitable work in which her mother is so much interested. She met her future husband, who will eventually inherit a goodly portion of ex-Senator Sawyer's great wealth, while visiting friends in Oshkosh. The marriage will not take place for a year.

"Phil" H. Sawyer is the only son of Edgar P. Sawyer, and grandson of ex-Senator Philetus H. Sawyer, after whom he is named. His home is in Oshkosh, where he was born in 1873. His preparatory education was received at the State Normal School, which he left in 1893 to enter the State University with the class of '97. At his home and at Madison the young man is exceedingly well liked, being of a cheerful mind, companionable disposition, and, while not an active participant in athletic sports, is an enthusiastic supporter of the university's representatives. He is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, and as a student and socially is deservedly popular among his many friends and acquaintances.

Can't Royalty Even Be Inconvenient?

From London Truth.

Excursion traffic in the Midlands on the evening of Whitsun-Tuesday, more especially on the Great Western system, was completely disorganized by the arrangements made for the passage of the royal train which conveyed the Queen from Windsor Castle to Balmoral, and neither the holiday makers who were kept waiting on the line for two or three hours at the end of their day's outing, nor the railway officials who had to deal with the consequent congestion of the traffic can have felt very amicably disposed toward the Queen personally or our monarchical institutions in general. On the Stourbridge Extension Branch eight or nine long and heavily laden trains were brought up and kept waiting for over two hours, the last not getting away till 2 A. M.

Long ago the Queen gave up traveling on Whitsun-Monday in consequence of representations respecting the inconvenience thereby caused to an incalculable number of people. I doubt not that were her Majesty rightly informed as to the probable results of her journey on Whitsun-Tuesday, she would have peremptorily postponed her departure for the north, for indifference to the convenience of her humbler subjects is certainly not one of the Queen's failings.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—The Rev. R. H. Cole of Quebec.

—WALDORF—Col. James E. Pepper of Lexington, Ky.

—WESTMINSTER—Capt. Dowell of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

—HOLLAND—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Col. C. E. Burke of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2 A. M.—110 Bleecker Street; John Seigel & Co.; damage trifling.

—2 A. M.—167 South Street; Lester Feistel; damage trifling.

—11 A. M.—408 East Eleventh Street; Carl Rohn; damage trifling.

—2 P. M.—547 Columbus Avenue; Alexander Weston; damage, $25.

—3:15 P. M.—123 Stanton Street; Kate Smillests; damage, $50.

—3:30 P. M.—149 East Thirty-third Street; Mary Miller; damage trifling.

SPITTING IN CONVEYANCES

THE PRACTICE NOT AS GENERAL AS IT FORMERLY WAS.

Action by the Board of Health and the Ladies' Health Protective Association Has Tended to Decrease It—President C. G. Wilson Says Good Results Have Been Produced—Bacilli in Dust Taken from Floors of Cars, &c.

Spitting—expectorating is no longer regarded as necessary in designating the habit—in public places and conveyances may soon be accepted as evidence that the offender is callous to the sensibilities of his fellows and without regard for the comity of clean living which tends toward public comfort.

Since the fulmination against a practice that is indecorous, a menace to health because of germ danger, and defiling, some strides have been made toward advancing the priciples involved to ethical importance. The corporations, awakened into action by the representations of the sanitary authorities and the plaints of their patrons, first placarded the remonstrative appeal embodied in the resolution of the Board of Health, and then the suite of it, the amendment to the Sanitary Code, a violation of which involves a heavy fine. The employes of these companies are now well drilled as to their duties in regard to spitters and—there is less spitting.

"From personal observation and from many reports made to me," said Mrs. Mary E. Trautmann, President of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, yesterday, "I am decidedly of the opinion that the floors of cars and public places are less defiled now than they were six months ago.

"The trouble was that spitting had become a habit, and so much so that persons intent on behaving well in public offended as much as those from whom one could not expect befitting conduct. Since attention was called to the practice as unseemly, unhealthy, and unclean there has been a change. This shows how easy it is to fall into a habit, and to break from it when its objectionable features are indicated in sharp outline.

"The Ladies' Health Protective Association has had a share in the endeavors which brought about results that are as satisfactory as should have been expected. Its members began to agitate in favor of cleanly practices in this regard in public six years ago, by visiting the Presidents, agents, and Superintendents of the city railroad companies, elevated and surface. In some quarters they were told of sympathy with their aims. In others there was apathy of no response at all to the suggestions. But the sympathizers said they did not see how it was to be done.

"Then came conferences with the Board of Health. Here, too, there was sympathy, but doubt as to the power of the board to pass an ordinance that would avail.

"In the meanwhile, other cities were active in the matter. Our sister city of Pittsburg won its laurels over the spitting issue, and there has been satisfactory work done to the same end in Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. In these places, as here, it has been a campaign of education, of moral suasion.

"Then came the important, thorough, and startling reports of Drs. Biggs and Prudden of the Health Department of the results of their bacteriological studies of dust taken from public vehicles, and our association attended the meeting of the Board of Health, at which there were representatives of the railroad companies. The outcome was the placarding in the cars and stations of requests to passengers not to 'expectorate.' Afterward the name of the offense was changed to spitting, and the order to exhibit the sanitary edict against the practice was sent to authorities in public buildings and the control of cars, ferry houses, and local railroad stations.

"There has been no arrest so far for violation of the sanitary ordinance, nor any trouble arising from calling attention to a disregard of it. But several members of our association have called the attention of railroad and employes to violations of the ordinance. They always acted on the information, and called the offender's attention to the notice.

"It's only a question of time for the general public to recognize self-interest in this and to encourage compliance with the enforcement of the ordinance."

"There have been results that may be termed decided from the promulgation both of the remonstrance and the ordinance against spitting," said Charles George Wilson, President of the Board of Health.

"Spitting in public conveyances is now illegal. The ordinance is part of the sanitary code, and a violation of it may be punished by a fine of $50. The history of the endeavor to prevent the practice covers a period of years. Coming to the time of the report of the bacteriologists in regard to the bacilli discovered in dust taken from the floors of elevated and surface cars, the dangers from sputa were recognized.

"The question of coverings for the floors was considered. We were anxious to be rid of cocoanut matting, but found it was easily disenfected and preferable to iron or wooden mats, because it gave a better foothold. There was less danger with it on curves or at quick stoppages or starts than with iron or wood.

"The policy followed by the board was one of education. It did not take the public too suddenly. First the remonstration notice was promulgated, then came the ordinance. So far the corporations affected have acquiesced properly. The Third Avenue cable line was the first to post the notices, then came the elevated railway lines, the Metropolitan Traction Company, the cross-town roads, two ferry companies, the New-York and New-Haven Company, the New-York and Harlem Company, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. We are now busy with the Belt Line and several railroad companies.

"It's not going to end here. We have it from good authority that storekeepers are alive to the wisdom of the ordinance, and that posters have been prepared for several of the larger establishments. The thing's going to grow. So far the improvement has been as satisfactory as could have been expected."

Car and elevated railroad employes are not of one mind in regard to the ordinance and its enforcement. On a Sixth Avenue elevated train last night a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES read the notice against the nuisance as follows:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
New-York City.

Spitting on the floors of public conveyances is a nuisance, is frequently a means of communicating contagious disease, and is hereby forbidden.

By order of the Board of Health.
CHARLES C. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Employes of this company are required to call the attention of passengers violating the above order of the Health Department, either in the cars, waiting rooms, or on the stairways and waiting platforms of this company, in pursuance of the same.

F. K. HAIN,
President and General Manager.
New-York, March 18, 1896.

Going to the guard in charge of the car, the reporter asked:

"Are those notices about spitting posted in all the cars?"

"S'pose so."

"Any in this car?"

"Doan' know. Guess so. Why?"

"Can the order be enforced?"

"Not much. Anyway, I don't bother about it. What's the use? You can't stop 'em spitting. I'm not going to 'lay' for a man to spit, an' I wouldn't insult a man by tellin' him to look at a nuisance. They'd spit anyway. Spittoons! Well, just try it. Give 'em spittoons, an' they'd spit outside of 'em every time. You'll never enforce it."

A very different idea was had from James Shippee, a bright and intelligent strippling, who was ticket chopper at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue.

"There has been an improvement," he said, "since the order was posted. It can be enforced in the majority of instances. The way to go about it is to be polite with every one who forgets himself.

"I first call attention to the notice. Then, if the offender is disposed to argue or to ask why such a notice is displayed, I bring the case home to him. I have different ways of doing this, but, if a man says he is married, I put it this way:

"'Suppose your wife gets her gown soiled through this habit; she will be very indignant, and speak harshly of some one she doesn't know, and who is to blame. Now, your action may cause some woman to make the same remark.'

"This usually has its effect. Some ask where to spit, and want to be shown the cuspidores. I never had real trouble, except with one man. He came out of the station and spat on the platform. I called his attention to the rule.

"'Rule!' he exclaimed contemptuously. "What do I care for rules!" and he spat again. A train was coming, and I said to him, "If you don't care for rules you are likely to board that car and spit on its floor. So you cannot ride on it. He tried to board the train, but I warned the guard and he would not let him enter the gates.

"He tried several other trains, and at last took my advice and went down stairs and came up and bought another ticket and went on board a train without any defiance. Yes, I did open court, and fine him 5 cents.

"Yes; as you say, there are a dozen spit marks on the platform now. That's because I cannot detect everybody in the act, and because everybody is not educated up to the rule. In a desperate case, I might call a policeman. It hasn't come to that yet, and I don't want it to, as that would mean the loss of part of a day to me."

"It's hard," said a conductor on a Third Avenue cable car, "to prevent spitting. The company has given explicit instructions about this, but with a full car and but one man hanging on to a strap near the rear platform, I might not possibly, try as hard as I could, see an offender while everybody might be spitting.

"I have called the attention of a few to the order, but have had no trouble. If I met with a refusal to desist I would call an officer and have the man taken from the car if he would not leave it for me."

"The real trouble," said another elevated railway guard, "is that our duty is at the gates at stations and on the platforms, or at the door of one of the cars between stations. It takes a quick eye to detect a spitter, and then the matting on the floor goes a great way to hide the offense. The worst persons in this respect are our early morning travelers. I have not yet called the attention of any one to the order."

SPENT THE NIGHT IN THE AIR.

A Provoking Accident That Stopped the Big Wheel in London.

From The London Daily News, May 23.

The Great Wheel at West Kensington has certainly come in for a stroke of very bad luck. Only a few hours before Whit Monday, when a considerable proportion of Londoners and their country cousins might reasonably have been expected to travel sky high, the provoking thing has turned cantankerous, and though late last evening the officials spoke confidently of getting it to work to-day, and, at all events, trotting it round, even if they did not carry passengers, the experience of the sixty or seventy persons forced to spend Thursday night in midair can hardly fail to exercise a deterrent effect on the majority of those who would have crowded its cars on Monday. Of course, if the big wheel resumes its duty, as there can be no doubt it will, the little mishap will soon be forgotten. It is astonishing how short the public memory is for such misfortunes.

First, it may be well to state the facts. Soon after 8:30 on Thursday evening, while the grounds of the India and Ceylon Exhibition at Earl's Court were crowded with pleasure seekers, a report spread that the Great Wheel had stuck fast. Hundreds of persons at once hurried to the open space over which the giant structure towers, and the nautically attired officials were immediately besieged by eager inquirers. In the illuminated cars far above could be seen single passengers or parties anxiously pacing the saloon, or standing gazing wistfully below. Those in the carriages which were still at the platforms got out, and the number left imprisoned who could not be reached was sixty or more. While one crowd of onlookers stood watching the base of the wheel, another surrounded the engine house close by. The officials, however, were quite undisturbed by the mishap, and remained at their posts as if nothing had occurred. Indeed, were it not for the fact that the crowds below were in general observer would not have suspected anything wrong. As the evening advanced and all effort to revolve the wheel proved futile, it became an ever-increasing centre of interest. The great crowd listening to the band in the Western Gardens soon moved toward the wheel, and much good-humored chaff was indulged in between certain wags and a few unfortunate passengers, who, although only at a short distance from the ground, were unable to descend. Soon after the stoppage occurred it was found that one of the two chains which connected the wheel with the engines had become in some way jammed, and that the engines would not work. What had to be done was to release this chain. As it goes underground to some extent, it was necessary to open up the ground and get the chain out of gear. Though many hands were at work, this was not accomplished until nearly 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Then the one chain having been got out of gear, it was found that by using the other chain only, the wheel would work. Thereupon a shout of satisfaction went up on all hands. The liberation of the prisoners was still, however, a matter of time, because it was necessary that the chain not in use should be carried round with the revolving wheel, and this, having to be done by hand, was a tedious business, and it was noon, or nearly so, before the last captive was released.

When, on Thursday evening, it became apparent that there would be no getting home within regulation hours, occupants of the cars did as the people in the same fix did last July—they dropped down messages to be telegraphed, and these the officials, of course, took care to forward. There were, as already stated, between sixty and seventy captives, and the greater number of them managed thus to convey tidings to their friends, though many were unable to get any assurance that their messages had gone. All that could be done to cheer them was done. The electric light, of course, was kept going, and the band was brought into the midst of the crowd down below. Until daybreak, however, it was impossible to reach the anxious voyagers, and even then it required nothing short of most heroic action on the part of two of the servants of the company who volunteered to communicate with the occupied carriages. Nearly all the men employed about the wheel have been sailors, and they are frequently required to climb about the huge structure in a way that most landsmen would find to be quite impossible. But their climbings are, of course, as a rule, confined to the lower half of the wheel, since, if anything is required in the upper portion, it is only necessary to give the wheel half a revolution. Two men, however, were required to reach the topmost cars, and plucky fellows volunteered in the gray dawn of a wet May morning to climb the periphery of the wheel, bearing lines with them. In this way they visited the twenty-eight cars found to have occupants, giving assurances that every effort was being made for their deliverance, and that it was only a question of a little time. They were also able, by means of the lines they had carried up with them, to haul up packets of refreshments, and for some of them who were suffering most from the cold canvases and table covers, and whatever else could be got hold of, were hoisted up.

Passengers in the saloon cars, who had cushioned seats and were able to wrap themselves in the curtains by which the windows were embellished, got along pretty comfortably, and as refreshments loomed up out of the void below things were pretty cheery with some of them. The bare wooden interiors of the cheaper cars, however, had never been designed for all-night sittings. They are pretty much like tramcars, but with seats differently arranged and without any cushions at all, and the complaints of bitter cold were universal when the company once more reached terra firma. One plucky passenger, who dangled from the great circumference about on a level with the axis of the wheel, managed to creep down in safety, no inconsiderable feat, since it meant a descent of somewhere about 150 feet. The only really lucky ones of the party were the occupants of the bottom eight cars at the moment of stoppage. A few higher up were also rescued by some little backward movement of the wheel, and four who dared venture the two voluntary climbers were able to rig up the chair that had been used by the wife of the contractor when she went aloft to drive the last bolt of the enormous structure. A few seated themselves in this, and were safely brought to the ground. All this while, of course, a large number of workmen were making desperate energies to put matters right. The grounds had been cleared of visitors at 11 o'clock, and all night long the officers of the company were hard at work. Last evening, however, the Secretary felt unable to say precisely where the mischief lay. From time to time during the night, they felt confident that all was now well and more than once the men were ordered to their post, on the assumption that a start was about to be made. This continued belief that things were just on the point of being righted, prevented resort to the measure which ultimately had to be adopted for the moving of the wheel.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Glendower, (Br.,) Honeyman, Flume May 18, via St. Michaels, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

To Republican Convention—St. Louis.

B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets to St. Louis and return, $21.25, June 12, 13, 14, and 15, returning until June 21. Ticket offices, 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

THE LAND OF THE BEDOUIN

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

Life and Habits of the Migratory Robber Tribes—Tales Told by an American Dragoman Who Has Lived in the Country Thirty Years—Scenes Made Interesting by Traditions of Biblical Times—The Patriarchs' Camping Ground.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

TRIPOLI, Syria, May 5, 1896.—During the last month I have ridden on horseback more than 400 miles through Palestine and Syria on my way to Asia Minor.

On this long tour, with the aid of an excellent dragoman, I have not only been enabled to visit the principal cities and towns of these historically interesting countries, but I have had occasion to study the habits and customs of the wild Bedouin tribes that live their unsettled lives in these vallays and along these mountain slopes.

On the western side of the Jordan River there are many of these roving bodies of men, women, and children, divided into different family tribes, but on the eastern side of the river there are only a few tribes, but much larger than the others and very much wilder.

Each tribe has a Sheik or Prince, who is final authority on all questions, and often has the power of life and death. This office is hereditary, as a rule. When an election is necessary it is done by vocal declaration. It must in all cases be unanimous, and must be indorsed by the Government of Constantinople.

The head of each tribe is legally required to pay to the Sultan one Turkish pound (nearly five dollars) for each man who is able to go to war, which amount, paid yearly, exempts these men from military duty under the Government. Certain districts of country are allowed these tribes where their tents and herds are usually found, but frequently they roam in other parts of the land, carrying on their independent raids until they are driven into their own regions by Turkish guns.

Their tents are generally made of the hair of goats, ingeniously woven, and their food consists nearly altogether of bread made into thin wafers, looking very much like sheets of sandpaper; butter made from the goat and buffalo cow, and fish, which abound in all the streams.

The Bedouins are natural-born robbers, and it is always unsafe for any one to pass through their country unguarded. A few months ago a party was traveling the Jordan and Dead Sea with the usual guard; but four of the number separated from the others, and in less than two hours they were seized, and robbed of their horses, money, and clothing. A most pitiable set they were, I am told, when they reached their tents after night.

Mr. Rolla Floyd, who is the only American dragoman in Palestine and Syria, entertained me for several days by a recital of some of his experiences during a thirty years' stay in the country.

Not long since, while accompanying a number of ladies and gentlemen through the desert, in the neighborhood of ancient Shechem, a noise was heard in the hills near by, and on turning he found they were being surrounded by forty or fifty Bedouins, headed by their Sheik. Of course there was great terror among the party, and for a while Mr. Floyd was stricken with fear. But a fortunate thought occurred to the dragoman. It is a custom among these wild tribes to befriend any one who is in trouble, if he reaches the Sheik, and, seizing his belt, exclaims: "I am your guest."

While demands were being made upon Mr. Floyd and those under his protection and the robbers were in the act of carrying out their designs, he rushed forward and, taking a strong grip upon the belt of the Sheik, exclaimed in Arabic: "These are all your guests." This acted like magic. The robbers were ordered off; the Sheik drew his sword, and in a most pompous manner announced to his men that the party was under his protection and guidance, and, leading the way, he guided them for hours through the desert.

When I was suddenly approached by a band of these barbarians at 10 o'clock at night, in the wild country east of the Jordan, by the moonlight I saw that there was no belt to seize. As all of them were clothed in single and unadorned garments, I resorted to another device, which proved just as effective, though not so dignified, and which put me quite a distance from them in a very short time.

Mr. Carey, whose lifelong residence in Palestine and Syria furnishes him with a fund of information on this subject that is possessed by few, gave me an account of a personal episode with the Bedouins which illustrates their exceeding kind-heartedness after they have robbed you of everything that they can lay their hands on.

Mr. Carey left his home in Nablous on a missionary tour among the mountains once owned by the tribe of Reuben, east of the Jordan River. After crossing the stream he had not gone many miles when he was surrounded by a score of these men, who, lifting him off his beast, stripped him of his clothing, and, while he sat on a cool rock near by and watched the performance, they examined carefully all of the garments, ripping open the linings of his coat, and after they had taken everything, even his pocket-knife, they tossed him his clothing and politely informed him that he could go his way.

As it was now late in the evening, he told them that he could not continue his journey after dark without losing his way, and requested that they would take care of him until the next morning. They immediately and gladly agreed to do this, helped him on his donkey, led the way through the valley to the place of their encampment, cooked him food, listened most attentively while he told them Bible stories, tucked him in bed, and started him on his journey next day with everything that he had when he

ADVICE FOR GRADUATES

THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ADDRESSES HARVARD SENIORS.

All Professions Which Are of Helpfulness to Others, He Says, Are Religious, and Nothing Is More Irreligious than Idleness—The Ministry a Splendid Life, Because of Its Splendid Opportunity—Yesterday's Baccalaureate Sermons.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—Harvard's baccalaureate sermon was preached to-day in Appleton Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, N. Y. Three hundred and sixty seniors marched into the chapel in caps and gowns, and they and their friends filled all seats, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Dr. Abbott addressed the men from the text found in Matthew, xx., 26-28, the central idea being that of service. The text was: "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister and servant." In substance Dr. Abbott's remarks were as follows:

"Christ's conception of life was that of service. He never treated men by what they believed; never measured them by their exterior form of worship or ceremonial; never told men to join the Church. These conventional tests of character Christ never applied, His sole test being that of characters and service.

"All professions which are of helpfulness to others are religions; professions which are religious are those which help to build up humanity. There is nothing more irreligious than idleness, whether idleness of the poor or the rich. Something might be said for the idle poor man, but nothing for the idle rich man or one who has an equipment of education, wealth, or social advantage and does nothing for the world.

"Industry means not alone increased wealth, but elevated ideals and a broadened intellectual life. To get something for nothing is dishonest. He who has taken and given nothing in return is either a beggar, a speculator, or a thief. The one honest way is to put back into life as least as much as we get from it.

"The functin of the lawyer is to be a minister of justice and to translate the life which the educator or minister has produced into conduct. The ideal journalist should give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The greatness of a journal should be measured by the influence it wields, not by the length of its subscription list.

"The function of literature, poetry, fiction is to elevate the ideals of men. The novel is not to depict life as it is, but it is to stir men to nobler actions and divine living. If there were more romance in our novels and less in our newspapers we would be much better off. As for the ministry, it is a splendid life, because it is a splendid opportunity. In going forth into life with a great ambition to be great go forth with God, and mindful of the Christ idea of service to fellow-men."

PULPIT ADVICE TO LEHIGH SENIORS.

The One Hundred Graduates Went to Church in Caps and Gowns.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 14.—The exercises of commencement week at Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Penn., began this morning in the beautiful Packer Memorial Church of the university. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. B. Bodine of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, who took as his text Acts, xxvi., 22, 23:

Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come: that Christ should suffer, and that He should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should show light unto the people, and to the Gentiles.

These are the words of St. Paul, said the speaker, and in them he links himself with Moses, the greatest of the Old Testament prophets, plainly declaring the principles by which both lives had been guided. The principles common to both, in the strength of which they lived and by the power of which they became great, were, first, faith in an ever-present God; second, faith in a suffering Christ; third, faith in the powers of the life to come. These principles were dwelt upon at length as the guiding principles, by holding fast to which any one in the nineteenth century, as in the first century, can lead a great and successful life. At the close, the speaker said, in substance: "Young men, who are so soon to graduate from the college of your choice and your affection, let me speak to you an earnest word. You are standing now upon the threshold of a new and wider life. You are going upon an untried journey. Most of you desire success. May God help you to attain it, not according to the world's judgment of success, but as you yourselves shall judge when this passing world is done. Some of you are to be lawyers, some engaged in mechanical or manufacturing pursuits, some everywhere true servants are needed. Everywhere the call comes: do the right thing and honor God. You will be tempted to give up the right. The dishonesties of business may cause you to stagger. The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, the pangs of despised love, the law's delay, may grievously perplex. The politician's selfish greed may make you shudder. But, faint not! Have faith in God! Stand by conscience! Besides, catch something of the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice which was so characteristic of Moses and Paul, and which has been back of every great life that was ever lived. And then have faith in the life beyond, the life opened to us through the rending tomb of Jesus. So living, success is sure, and with it peace here and endless joy and glory hereafter."

The graduating class, numbering 100, entered the church in a body, in regulation caps and gowns.

The exercises for the week include the Class Day exercises on the campus on Monday afternoon, June 15, at which time the graduating class will present to the university a handsome flight of granite steps at the Vine Street entrance to the grounds as a class memorial. On Monday evening there will be the usual complimentary hop given by the juniors to the seniors. On Tuesday evening is the President's reception in the gymnasium, and on Wednesday the regular commencement exercises will be held in the chapel.

BACCALAUREATE AT STEVENS.

The Institute's Commencement Will Be Held This Week.

The Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday morning preached the baccalaureate sermon to the class of '96 of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken. About fifty students were present. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and an elaborate musical service was presented. Dr. Houghton took for his text Jeremiah, xii, 2: "Thou has planted them, yea they have taken root, they grow, yea, they bring forth fruit."

This is Stevens's Commencement Week. Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow evening in the Lyric Theatre. Calculus will be burned to-night on the college campus. A reception for the alumni and faculty will be given Wednesday evening at the home of the President, Dr. Henry Morton.

Walter H. Dickerson will be the salutatorian at the commencement and Arthur J. Wood will deliver the valedictory. The class is one of the largest ever graduated from the institute.

Oh.o for Sound Money.

From The Cincinnati Tribune, (Rep.)

No party on earth could carry Ohio on a free-silver platform. Did not the Democrats try it in the campaign before the last, and was there ever a worse whipped agglomeration since Weaver ran for President? Ohio is as overwhelmingly for an honest dollar and as unalterably opposed to free-silver repudiation as any State in the Union. Gov. Foraker could easily have tested Ohio's loyalty to sound money if he had run for United States Senator on a free-silver platform. The result would have made him so obscure that no newspaper correspondent would trouble him for an interview. If Gov. Foraker means to announce his readiness to take up the cause of free and unlimited coinage he must assume some leadership outside the Republican Party. If he means to invite the empty honor of a support by the Teller heretics at St. Louis, he will be disappointed, for these crack-brained revolutionists will choose some man who has been out of his head longer than Foraker has.

A COMPLICATED FAMILY FIGHT.

Wife Accuses Husband, Father Son, and Son Won't Accuse Anybody.

The Berkowitz family—father, mother, and son—had a fight Saturday afternoon in their home at 73 Hester Street, in which articles of household furniture were used with such telling effect that the mother is now in Gouverneur Hospital and the father and son in cells of the Essex Market Police Court Prison.

Acting Captain Hogan and Detective Morris Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station heard the noise of the war from the street, and, running in, found the three members of the family covered with blood and articles of furniture whizzing through the air.

The mother's head was bleeding from a number of cuts, the father, Samuel, had a deep gash in his wrist, and Samuel Berkowitz, Jr., had been stabbed in the right arm, he said, by his father.

At the station house the wife made a complaint against her husband, who in turn made a charge of assault against his son, who, however, refused to make a charge against his father.

In court Mrs. Berkowitz was ordered to be taken back to Gouverneur Hospital, and the father and son were held for examination.

Aged Trio in a Fight.

Zeni Franz, seventy years old, and his wife, Marie, fifty years old, of 129 West Third Street, were in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Marie Nuccio, sixty-five years old, of 251 Elizabeth Street. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Nuccio called at the home of Franz for the purpose of asking what Mrs. Franz meant by spreading reports detrimental to her character. Before she and Mrs. Franz had talked for three minutes they were pulling each other's white hair and punching each other in the face. Franz came to his wife's assistance just as a policeman, who had heard the uproar as he was passing the house, entered the room. On Mrs. Nuccio's complaint, the policeman arrested Franz and his wife. In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday both Franz and Mrs. Nuccio had black eyes. The evidence showed that Franz had only interfered to save his wife, and Magistrate Kudlich discharged him from custody. The Magistrate held Mrs. Franz for trial in $500 bail.

STEAMER DESTROYS A PIER.

Young Walton, While Helping the Republic, Had a Narrow Escape.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 14.—The steamboat Republic came down the Delaware today with 1,000 excursionists on board. The wind was blowing a gale when she reached here, and it was determined not to attempt to land her at the pier, but to make the attempt at the wharf at Cape May Point.

The people on shore realized that it was a dangerous undertaking, and about 100 braved the storm and went out on the pier to watch the progress of the work. The steamer was caught by a blast as she approached the pier, and dashed against it. The dock began to buckle. Those on the pier realized their danger, and all fled except Frank Walton, son of Councilman Walton, who saw that it was a serious plight for the steamer, as she would be driven ashore if there was no one there to take a line from her, so she could work herself off. He remained on the pier until a big hawser was passed to him. This he made fast, and the steamer backed on it until her head was pointed out. Then she started ahead at full speed. She did not wait for the hawser, but allowed it to slip from the dock. As the steamer's pressure was drawn away the pier went down, carrying Walton with it.

He is a strong swimmer, and fortunately was not injured by the wreckage, and after some trouble he extricated himself from the beams which surrounded him and swam ashore. As he was carried in on a breaker, some men rushed forward and caught him, saving him from the blow which he would have sustained had he been thrown on the strand. The Republic did not make another attempt to land, but started up the river for Philadelphia. She did not appear to be injured.

MAY HAVE BEEN POISONED.

Unexplained Death of a Young Woman in a Hospital.

A young woman who was taken to Gouverneur Hospital from 9 Delancey Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning died there a few hours later, and as yet the physicians have been unable to tell the primary cause of death. Coroner's Physician Schultze made an autopsy and found the direct cause to be gastritis, which may have been due, he says, to natural causes or to poison. He took the contents of the stomach for chemical analysis if the circumstances of the case should make it advisable.

The young woman's right name is said to be Bessie Cunningham, though she worked in a First Street café as Margaretta Davis. At 9 Delancey Street, where she boarded, it was said that she came from Buffalo, though little was known about her.

She became ill last Saturday. Dr. Schrénk of 12 Jorvis Street was called in to see her before she was taken to the hospital. He thought that her illness was due to natural causes.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station were asked to make an investigation.

EX-JUDGE MAYNARD'S FUNERAL.

Many Members of the Delaware County Bar Present—Memorial Service.

DELHI, N. Y., June 14.—Funeral services over the body of Isaac H. Maynard, senior member of the law firm of Maynard, Gilbert & Cone and ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, who died in the Kenmore House, Albany, Friday, were held in the First Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. L. E. Richards of Stamford officiating. Nearly all the members of the bar of Delaware County were present. The attendance was unusually large, especially from Stamford, where Mr. Maynard lived for many years.

His former associates on the bench of the Court of Appeals and many others who were unable to be present sent telegrams of condolence. Dr. Milbank of Albany and Charles M. Preston, ex-Superintendent of Banking, of New-York City, were present.

Memorial services will be held in Stamford in the First Presbyterian Church in the near future, and many of the prominent men with whom Mr. Maynard had been associated, and who were unable to be present to-day, have signified their intention of attending. The body was buried here.

HIGHWAY ROBBER FIRED AT HIM.

Charles E. Smith Attacked Near His Home in Somerville, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 14.—Charles E. Smith, a mason and builder of this place, was attacked by a highwayman within a few yards of his house about 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Smith's arms were filled with bundles, which he had purchased at stores, but he refused to give up his money.

The robber fired at him. Mr. Smith dropped his bundles and grappled with the highwayman. The fellow fired a second shot, which, like the first, failed to injure Smith. Then the would-be robber broke away and ran.

Mr. Smith aroused neighbors, and a hat was found where the struggle took place. It was identified as belonging to Matthew Searing, an employe of a livery stable here. Searing was arrested and Mr. Smith identified him as the man who made the attack.

A Plea for the Commonplace.

From Chambers's Journal.

"Man, do you know I like your books?" was the compliment a writer received lately from a friend. "They're so thoroughly like the thing"—that is, like the ordinary thing. The same writer, in discussing a prominent preacher, chanced to remark: "Yes, one cannot help enjoying him; he knows so well how to meet the needs of every-day life." Again the importance of the commonplace! And the preacher, chatting with his wife about the dinner where he had met a Cabinet Minister might quite naturally say: "After all, my dear, a Cabinet Minister is quite a tame animal—conducts himself just like an ordinary mortal, and of course we like him all the better for that."

STATE MEET AT UTICA

A FINE PROGRAMME PROVIDED FOR VISITING CYCLISTS.

The Division Board of Officers to Have Their Semi-Annual Meeting This Evening—Racing To-day and To-morrow with Cooper, Bald, and Sanger as Attractions in the Events for Professionals—A. G. Batchelder to be Referee.

UTICA, N. Y., June 14.—The Oneida County Wheelway League has made great preparations for the annual meet of the State Division here Monday and Tuesday. There will be racing each day and no end of runs and entertainments.

Many visitors are expected, including the officials of the State Division, who will have their semi-annual meeting to-morrow evening. Chief Consul Potter is coming from New-York City, and every section of the State will no doubt be represented. This city has thirty miles of asphalt streets and five cinder paths radiate in all directions toward beautiful suburban villages.

Utica Park, where the track is situated, is two miles east of the city. The park contains forty acres of woodland, intersected with roads and paths, a large variety of Summer resort amusements, &c. The track is two laps to the mile, and in very fine condition.

The committees in charge of the meet comprise some of the most prominent citizens of the city, as the following list will show:

Executive—Charles D. White, Thomas Thatcher, George W. Rice, W. S. French, John J. Town, John R. Baxter, and William W. Canfield.

Reception and Entertainment—John J. Town, Charles A. Talcott, Frank M. Kendrick, A. B. Gardner, Frank L. Jones, A. C. Salisbury, John Calder, John G. Gibson, H. H. Durr, Benjamin Wright, W. H. Falkner, Charles P. Clarke, Sanford F. Sherman, Dr. Fred Miller, and Samuel H. French.

Press—William E. Weed, W. E. Wolcott, Edwin A. Ballou, George E. Dunham, T. D. Cahill, and Fred Reusswig.

Track and Races—Eugene F. Pugh, Charles H. Broadbent, E. D. Ibbottson, George C. Hodges, and C. D. White.

Tours and Runs—A. B. Gardner, A. J. Seaton, John R. Baxter, Edward H. Martin, F. H. Douge, Will Boes, Richard Davis, and Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.

Programme and Advertising—William W. Canfield, Chairman; John R. Baxter, and Charles D. White.

Transportation—Thomas Thatcher, J. H. McGarrity, and C. Salisbury.

Races for professionals are included in the programme of track sport, and in these will be seen such stars as "Tom" Cooper, "Eddie" Bald, Walter Sanger, and all the local "pros." A. G. Batchelder of New-York City, the State handicapper, will referee the races.

RODE WITHOUT HANDLE BARS.

H. L. Curran Performs a Difficult Feat in a Century Run.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The annual interscity century bicycle run from Newark, N. J., to Philadelphia took place yesterday. The run was composed almost exclusively of riders from this city. The Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia brought through 197 members, the best record ever made by any club. The best previous record was 110, which was held by the Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton.

Five hundred and thirty wheelmen started at 5:30 o'clock from Newark this morning on the long journey. At the first stopping place the leaders in the line were half an hour ahead of the schedule time, and this pace was kept up all day. It was an ideal day for a long ride. Carl Von Lengerke had charge of the run from Newark to Plainfield, William Martin took the run to Princeton, ex-Captain Obert of the Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton piloted the riders to Bristol, and from there to this city Capt. Heins of the Quaker City Wheelmen was in charge.

There were eight women in the run on single wheels and two women occupied the fronts of tandems that covered the distance. H. L. Curran of New-York performed the difficult feat of riding the entire distance on a machine lacking handlebars.

Rain Disappoints Cyclers.

Rain upset may a well-laid plan for a tour a-wheel yesterday. About every club in town had a run scheduled, not to mention the trips of parties in twos and threes or more. The Hudson County Wheelmen were greatly disappointed over the state of the weather, because they had planned extensively for their first annual century run. It will now probably be held next Sunday. Somebody has estimated that there are 200,000 riders of bicycles in this city. If this is anywhere near the mark, then the rain of the last two Sundays has kept a lot of money out of the capacious pockets of the resort people. Bicyclists are credited with being small spenders, but the entire lot must average at least a dollar apiece when out touring on Sundays, and at this rate the rain of the last two Sundays has kept $40,000 out of circulation.

Niantics Going to Norwalk.

The Race Committee of the Niantic Wheelmen has decided to hold a set of club races on June 28 at Springfield, N. J., the events to be a one-mile scratch, two-mile handicap, and a five-mile handicap. The club will offer suitable prizes in each event. A delegation from the club will leave on Tuesday evening for Norwalk, Conn., to attend the Alpha Wheelmen's ten-mile road race, to be held on the 17th inst., in which their clubmates Horace Mason and Eugene M. Smith are entered. Inasmuch as both men showed up well in the Irvington-Millburn race, it is more than likely that they will be placed at Norwalk.

Trolley Ride for Cyclists.

A trolley ride to Bergen Beach has been scheduled for next Friday evening by the Tamaqua Wheelmen of Jamaica. It is expected that fully forty members will participate. A dinner will wind up the outing. The Tamaquas expect to have seventy-five men in the parade at Freeport to-morrow evening, which promises to be a very successful affair.

Sahodalica's Meet and Parade.

The Sahodalica Wheelmen of Morristown will hold a race meet on their new half-mile track on July 4. It promises to be one of the best meets ever held in New-Jersey. The following events will make up the programme: One mile, for novices; one-mile handicap, two-mile tandem race, half-mile race for boys, team race for Morristown, Madison, and Chatham cyclists, and a five-mile handicap for Morris County riders. There will be a parade to the track. The best decorated wheel in line will entitle its owner to a handsome prize. Peter J. Daly will serve as Secretary of the Race Committee. E. Waddock of this city will be the referee of the racing.

The South Brooklyns' Ball.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen have issued the following in circular form to the club members:

"At the last regular meeting of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen it was decided that a reception and ball be held at Feltman's Pavilion, Coney Island, on Saturday evening, June 27, the date of the opening of the return cycle path and the holding of the State race meet under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen, at Manhattan track, Manhattan Beach.

"It is anticipated that a number of League of American Wheelmen officials will be present, together with some of the heads of the city departments. The reception and ball will be strictly informal, and those desiring to attend in wheeling costume are requested to do so. Arrangements have been made for the checking of wheels free. The Entertainment Committee are putting forth earnest efforts and working hard to make the event a grand success in every particular, but they realize their inability to make the success complete without the co-operation of every member of the club, and trust you will use every endeavor to aid them and make its success assured."

The members of the committee arranging for the ball are V. L. Getman, Chairman; Arthur E. Eckerson, John W. Turner, L. H. Shanks, and Frank Benson.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

--An addition to the list of aids to Grand Marshal Woodruff to serve on the occasion of the parade of wheelmen on the new Coney Island path includes the following: Robert L. Smith, J. J. Villiers, P. C. Rhodes, W. L. Scofield, Charles E. Littell, E. W. Meserean, W. S. Lewis, F. S. Morse, F. E. Studwell, J. C. Thompson, A. M. Aten, W. E. O. Bebee, M. M. Belding, Jr., and L. A. Burriss.

—The Good Roads Association of Hudson County, N. J., will probably be well represented in the parade on the new Coney Island cycle path on the 27th inst. The idea of sending over a large delegation is now under advisement.

—Earl's time from scratch in the ten-mile road race held over the Sixty-fifth Street course in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon was 29:09. The route is a hard one, owing to two hills, hence the poor time. B. T. Allen of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen won the race in 29:15, with a handicap of 3 minutes 30 seconds.

—Cycle racing will be a feature of the programme announced by the Lynbrook (L. I.) Driving Park Association for July 3 and 4. A two-mile handicap will be given on the first day and a one-mile handicap on the Fourth. The events have been sanctioned by the league's Racing Board.

—Harris, the English racing man, who followed Zimmerman to Australia, has left the antipodes for his own country instead of coming here, as it was said he would do. He is said to be in ill health. His match with Martin fell through on that score.

—A club called the Metamora Wheelmen has just been organized in Brooklyn with the following charter members: B. Fitchett, H. Knopfle, T. Stephenson, B. Firmin, E. Williams, C. Griffin, H. Boden, T. Le Strange, and H. Ackerman.

—The judges at the bicycle carnival to be held in Patchogue on July 4 will be Wilmot M. Smith, John E. Rooseyelt, C. S. Cowenhoven, W. S. Funnel, Benjamin H. Reeve, James A. Rooney, Richard Higbie, and Walter L. Suydam.

—The Hackensack (N. J.) Wheelmen had a parade on Saturday night, in which several hundred riders were seen. Quite a large number of women were in the procession, which moved through the principal streets.

—Between 500 and 600 "fiends" started in the century run from Newark to Philadelphia on Saturday morning. There were two women in the party—a Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ella Johnston of Griggstown.

—"Billy" Martin has been so successful on the racing path in Australia during the season just closed, that he has decided to remain over for next season's sport, which commences in November.

—A regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held this evening at Brown's, on the Coney Island cycle path.

—Chief Consul Potter, who has been sojourning in the northern part of the State for the last two weeks, has returned to town.

—Of the 12,146 claims paid by accident insurance companies in 1895, only 394 were for injuries due to bicycle riding.

—Copenhagen, where the world's championships will be held in August, has 30,000 cyclists in a population of 450,000.

—The transatlantic steamship lines charge $7 for carrying a crated bicycle to Europe and back.

TOO STORMY TO ROW.

The College Crews at Poughkeepsie Spent the Day Indoors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—Columbia's new paper shell, made by Waters of Troy, arrived here at noon to-day on board the Queen City, which was sent up after it yesterday. Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania now have a new shell each, and this week the final preparations for the contest June 24 will begin. The weather today has been a mix-up of rain and wind, with a strong sea running, making the water unfit for practice. The air is cold, and the undergraduates have spent most of the day indoors. But few of them have been seen on the streets.

At Harvard's quarters a new crimson banner has been raised, and the boys now feel as if they were settled for a stay. Every visitor to Vineyard Point Farm cannot help remarking the strong spirit of comradeship which prevails there. There is absolute unanimity of feeling, in which Mr. Mumford, the coach, shares, all of which goes to strengthen the Harvard crews.

The crimson 'Varsity crew is hampered somewhat in the opinion of local experts by the use of cedar shells. In this country the art of building wooden shells is not so far advanced that one boat can be turned out exactly like another. There are always differences which have an important influence on the work of the men. Cedar shells, if broken, are practically useless, and the care of guarding them against accidents is trying to the nerves.

The new paper shell received by Columbia is a beauty, and if broken can be patched to race in without handicapping the crew. By the use of paper shells Columbia has the advantage of being able to secure an exact duplicate of the boat in which the triangular contest of last year was won. Mr. Peet, Columbia's coach, is a strong advocate of paper shells. In speaking of them on his last visit to the crew, he said that in the practice on the Harlem one of Columbia's shells was badly broken in the rough water, and next day the men were out in it again, a feat practically impossible with a cedar eight.

The hardest working man in the Harvard crew is Bullard, the Captain, who is 5 feet 8½ inches tall, and weighs only 167 pounds. He rows at No. 7, and has to work much harder to get a long sweep than a taller man would. Carnett, who rows at No. 3 in the Quaker 'Varsity eight, is troubled in exactly the opposite direction. He is 6 feet in height, weighs 175 pounds, and has such a fine physique that in his desire to do his share of the work he overreaches himself. The best oarsman in the Quaker table is Howell, the stroke. He is twenty years old, 6 feet tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

The Columbia 'Varsity eight has the tallest and heaviest men. Carey, No. 6, is 6 feet 1½ inches tall, and weighs 198 pounds; McGregor, at No. 5, is 6 feet 2½ inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. Columbia has four six-footers, and Harvard and Pennsylvania three each.

The arrival of Cornell Tuesday is awaited with the greatest interest, as it is understood Courtney will have material for three crews, and means to win back some of the glory lost last year in the two Hascos, at Henley and on the Hudson. If Courtney had been here last year, it is not believed that he would have made the mistake of forcing the 'Varsity eight to a 44 stroke for a four-mile course.

Discussion just now has veered around to the probable time of the winner of the 'Varsity race a week from Friday. It is thought by many that the record of 20:10 made by Yale in the race against Harvard at New-London, in 1895, will be beaten. With favorable conditions of tide and wind the Poughkeepsie course is very fast. Last year Columbia won the race in 21:35, but Pennsylvania in a practice spurt had been a this mark, and as the water was very rough at the time of the race the course did not have a fair test. Rowing sharps look to see the four-mile record lowered several seconds.

ALL ABOUT SWIMMING.

National Association Plan for Organizing Swimming Clubs.

The National Swimming Association, which was organized in Philadelphia on June 8, 1893, and which comprises the representative amateur swimmers of the city and vicinity, has just issued a handsomely illustrated booklet upon the art of swimming and its advancement. The booklet is bound in a handsome cover, on the front page of which the insignia of the association, a life-preserver and a dolphin within it, artistically embossed, makes the work a very attractive as well as useful one to those interested. The booklet contains sixteen pages of the most recent and useful information on this valuable art, consisting of an able article by Dr. Edwin J. Houston, President, entitled "The Swimming Pool as an Adjunct of the Schoolhouse," in which the noted scientist and educator makes a strong plea for physical culture in the public schools, emphasizing the necessity of general knowledge in this accomplishment and the excellence of this exercise over all others for symmetrical development and for imparting health.

An article on "Modern Methods of Swimming," by Prof. Charles Holroyd, expert swimming master, gives explanation of the various strokes. An article on "Training and Racing," by Dr. J. K. Shell, the well-known athlete and instructor at Swarthmore College, is replete with valuable information upon that subject. In addition to these are the Amateur Athletic Union rules for swimming races and the game of water polo, notices of the Atlantic Association championship races on June 27, and the National championship races of the Amateur Athletic Union on Aug. 22, at the Wayne Natatorium; people's Fourth of July swimming races, and other events. A description is also given of a series of bi-monthly lectures by Dr. Houston at the various public baths, where there will be given practical illustrations of the various strokes, best methods of saving life in drowning accidents, and how to resuscitate the apparently drowned. Dr. Houston will be assisted at these lectures by the life-saving drill team of the National Swimming Association and some of its best swimmers.

The most important feature of this booklet and the purpose for which it was issued is the outline of a plan for a National organization for the development, advancement, and extension of the sport of swimming, the plan being to enlist the co-operation of every one interested in this cause toward the formation of swimming clubs in all parts of the country.

The Interscholastic Games.

The interscholastic team from Iowa has made Columbia Oval its permanent headquarters, as the New Manhattan Athletic Club has opened its house there for the season. They all show good form and they are confident of winning some of the firsts. On the day of the games arrangements will be made with the Harlem Road—which will be announced later—and it will be possible for spectators to land within the inclosure thirty minutes after leaving the Grand Central Station. The leaving time of trains will be announced later. Tickets have been placed on sale at the Spalding-Bidwell Company, 29-33 West Forty-second Street, and at the New Manhattan Athletic Club. The accommodations at the oval are first-class, as there is a new covered grand stand with opera chairs and plenty of room for all. The quarter-mile track has raised corners which insures safety in the bicycle events, and all the dashes will be contested on the 220 straightaway in full view of everybody.

St. Louis Rowing Club Fund.

The St. Louis Rowing Club, one of the oldest rowing associations in the country, has sent a letter to the Union Boat Club of this city asking for aid in rebuilding its clubhouse and equipping it with boats. The entire property of the club was destroyed in the St. Louis cyclone. The Union Boat Club will hold a concert and reception at its clubhouse, Lenox Avenue and the Harlem River, on Monday, June 22, for the purpose of raising a fund.

Amateur Boxing and Wrestling.

The amateur boxing and wrestling contests of the Amateur Athletic Union will commence to-night at Madison Square Garden. The entries are numerous, and some good sparring may be expected. The Pastime and West Side Athletic Clubs have had teams training for some time, and several Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington men will be present. The Seventh Regiment and New-York Athletic Club are backing Schwegler to win the middleweight and also heavyweight championships. Contestants are to weigh in at 7 P. M. Popular prices will prevail. The finals will be held Wednesday night.

THE LAST WEEK AT GRAVESEND.

A Good Lot of Stake Races to be Decided at the Brooklyn Club's Track.

This week, which winds up the Summer meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, will be a lively one, as the card bristles with stakes and handicaps, which are to be decided at the rate of two or more daily. The sport opens this afternoon with the following good card to be decided:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Royal Rose, 120 pounds; Stachelberg, 111; Tripping and Rarita, 109 each; Hint, 100; Mild, 98.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds. Counselor Howe, Ventana, Senator Murphy, Harpsichord, The Druid, Nick Johnson, and Brilliancy, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Bedford Stakes; for two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Lithos, 118 pounds; Grey Bird, 115; Salvado, 111; Hi Daddy, 107; Passover, 106; Petrel, 104; Dr. Jim, 103; Lady Louise, 98; Mistral II., 96.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Pickpocket, 107 pounds; Copyright, Ed Kearney, Long Beach, and Charade, 104 each; Jilt, 99; The Dragon, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Montauk Handicap. Six furlongs. Perrier, 140 pounds; Lehman, 137; Gotham, 132; Hanwell, 130; Buckrene, 127; Hawarden, 122; Swiftfoot, 110; Emotional, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Buckrene, 117 pounds; Magian, 105; Uncle Luke, 104; Emotional, 99; Tmouse, Bank Cashier, and Palmerston, 94 each; Bessie Browning, 89.

Tuesday has the Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, as a starter, with twenty-three engagements of high-class selling platers. The piece de resistance will be the Brooklyn Derby, at a mile and a quarter, for which Handspring, Hamilton II., Refugee, Peep o'Day, Bonaparte, Intermission, and a number of others are eligible.

The Bayside Stakes for three-year-olds, at a mile, and the Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, are on for Wednesday, the weights for the latter being due this afternoon.

Thursday's fixtures are the Seaside Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, and the Hempstead Handicap, at six furlongs, both of which have good lists of entries.

The Falcon Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, a selling stakes, and the Roslyn Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, at five furlongs, will be Friday's features.

As a wind-up on Saturday, there is a splendid card, with the Tremont Stakes of $10,000, for the two-year-olds, at six furlongs, in which George Kessler, Don de Oro, Salvado, Eakins, Haphazard, St. Cloud, Rhodesia, Dr. Sheppard, Arbuckle, Winged Foot, Albanian, The Friar, Full Speed, Domitor, and King's Counsel are possible starters, and the Montague Handicap, for three-year-olds, at a mile and an eighth, with Hastings, Handspring, Refugee, Hamilton, Ben Brush, and Abuse among those eligible.

The meeting has been a most successful one thus far, and this week will see a continuance of the good sport.

THE LAWRENCE REALIZATION.

Conditions of the New Stake of Coney Island Jockey Club.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the conditions of the new stake race, the Lawrence Realization race, with $5,000 added, for the meeting of 1899; foals to be entered by July 15, 1896. They are as follows: For three-year-olds, foals of 1896, a sweepstake by the following respective subscriptions: For horses entered as foals by July 15, 1896, $50 each, and only $10 if struck out by July 15, 1897, or $25 if struck out by July 15, 1898, for horses entered as yearlings by July 15, 1897, when the stake shall be closed, $100 each, or $50 if struck out by July 15, 1898.

All starters to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses, as further provided. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $5,000. The second to receive $1,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money; the third, $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. Colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies and geldings 119 pounds. Nonwinners at any time of $3,000 allowed 4 pounds, of $2,000 7 pounds, of $500 10 pounds; handicaps and selling races not to be counted as races. The produce of stallions or mares which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1896, allowed 3 pounds; of both, 5 pounds. By filing on or before July 1, 1896, with the Coney Island Jockey Club an accepted transfer of the foal's entry, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of said entry, except as to the first forfeit of $10, leaving the purchaser liable for same unless duly struck out. Should a subscriber or transferee die before the race, the entry shall not be void, provided it is assumed by the then owner of the horse; notice in writing to that effect, accompanied by the payment of all accrued liabilities for such horse in the stake, being given within three months after such demise. One mile and five furlongs.

The handicaps for the Suburban, to be run Tuesday, June 23, including the penalties accumulated by horses entered which have won races of value since Feb. 3, are:

Name, Age, and Owner.	Pounds.
Henry of Navarre, 5, Blemton Stable's	120
Clifford, 6, (including 1 pound penalty,) R. L. Rose's	126
Sir Walter, 5, (including 12 pounds penalty,) Oneck Stable's	125
Keenan, 4, Blamton Stable's	122
Lazzarone, 5, Erie Stable's	120
Counter Tenor, 4, (including 4 pounds penalty,) J. Ruppert, Jr.'s	119
Halma, 4, C. Fleischmann & Sons'	117
Dorlan, 4, Blamton Stable's	116
The Commoner, 4, (including 4 pounds penalty,) W. M. Wallace's	113
Handspring, 3, (including 8 pounds penalty,) P. J. Dwyer's	112
Nanki Pooh, 4, Erie Stable's	112
Hornpipe, 5, W. Lakeland's	111
Belmar, 4, Preakness Stable's	110
Senator Grady, 5, Marcus Daly's	109
Dutch Skater, 5, William Jennings's	109
Vinctor, 4, Elmwood Farm's	107
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GRAND PRIX FOR ARREAU.

Edmond Blanc's Colt Wins the Big French Racing Event.

PARIS, June 14.—The great event in the French turf world, the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, took place to-day, and was won by half a length by M. Edmond Blanc's b. c. Arreau. M. A. Abeille's b. c. Champaubert was second, half a length in front of M. H. Delamarre's b. c. Montreuil, third.

The weather was brilliant, and a large crowd was present on the course at Longchamps, including all the fashionable world. President Faure, his wife, and his daughter, surrounded by the President's military household, the Ministers, and the diplomats resident in Paris, were on the official stand.

The race was a good one, and the victor was greeted with much applause. Fifteen horses ran. The last betting was 14 to 1 against Arreau, 3 to 1 against Champaubert, and 14 to 1 against Montreuil.

Summary:

Grand Prix of Paris of 200,000f., 150,000f. given by the Paris Racing Association, and 50,000f. by the five great railway companies, for colts and fillies foaled in 1893, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000f. each, 600f. forfeit and 500f. only if declared on the Wednesday preceding the race, 100f. only if declared on the 1st of May, 1896; the second to receive 20,000f., and the third 10,000f. out of the stakes; weights, colts, 56 kilograms; fillies, 54½ kilograms; about 3,000 metres, Grand Course, (about one mile and seven furlongs,) 436 subs.

M. Edmond Blanc's b. c. Arreau, by Clover, out of Asia.....1

M. A. Abeille's b. c. Champaubert, (late Titus,) by Little Duck, out of Tantrip.....2

M. H. Delamarre's b. c. Montreuil, by Raffaello or Sansonnet, out of Versailles.....3

Count de Genay's b. c. Kerym, by Kambyse, out of Kate II.....4

Among the starters was the chestnut colt Shannon, by Atlantic, out of Severn, the property of Mr. Henry Ridgway, an American. Shannon ran gamely and led during a part of the race, but he could not stand the pace, and finished fifth. Mr. Ridgway's Brin d'Or won the final event of the meeting, and his chestnut colt Questionneur ran second in the first race. Among those present was the Hon. James B. Eustis, the American Ambassador.

The mutual betting transactions in the Grand

TRULY A PRICELESS BOON

ANAESTHETICS, THE NOBLEST GIFT OF SCIENCE TO MAN.

Nearly a Hundred Years Since Sir Humphry Davy Discovered the Properties of Nitrous Oxide and Suggested Its Use by Surgeons—Contributions Made by Other Investigators to the Ultimate Victory over Many Forms of Pain.

The proposal to celebrate the "jubilee" of chloroform (says a writer in The London Standard) will probably meet with general acceptance on the part of the public. No event of the century has affected humanity so widely and so intimately as that crowning triumph of medical science which Sir Benjamin Richardson calls the "mastery of pain."

The boon of anaesthesia extends far beyond the domain of steam engine or telegraph, and touches the individual more closely than anything in the world, when his hour of suffering comes, as it may come to any of us at any moment. And in the popular view anaesthesia means chloroform, whatever experts may think of the superior merits of other substances. People know that dentists use "gas," and some may have heard of ether, or even of bichloride of methylene; but the household word is chloroform. Fifty years of usage have given it an unassailable position, and if a new anaesthetic were to displace it to-morrow, the old name would probably remain.

Yet chloroform was not the first anaesthetic discovered, nor is it so much used in the present day as its less famous predecessors. The early history of this great discovery, as of many others, is debatable ground, but certain facts have been clearly established.

The first chemical agent found to possess the property of producing insensibility by inhalation and used for that purpose was nitrous oxide, more familiarly known as "laughing" gas, or simply "gas." It is still considered the safest, and is administered every day to thousands of patients, not only for dental purposes, but, in conjunction with ether, for general surgery. To Priestley belongs the honor of identifying it chemically, to Sir Humphry Davy that of expounding its anaesthetic properties. He found them out by experimenting on himself, and suggested their practical application in these words:

"As nitrous oxide, in its extensive operation, appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place."

If any one deserves to be called the father of anaesthesia it is Sir Humphry Davy. But the surgeons of his day, whether from blindness, timidity, or prejudice, appear to have missed the significance of his announcement altogether, for, though the words just quoted were published in the year 1800, no practical use of the gas was attempted until 1844, and then the initiative came from America. In that year a Connecticut dentist named Horace Wells submitted himself to the ordeal, and had a tooth extracted under the influence of nitrous oxide.

The next step was the introduction of ether, and the credit of this also belongs to America. It lies between two Boston gentlemen, named Morton and Jackson, but some attempt was made to keep the discovery a secret for commercial reasons, the only result of which was to bury the facts in obscurity and to deprive the real discoverer of the honor that more straightforward conduct would have secured for him.

The secret was immediately detected by Dr. Bigelow, and sent over to England, where the leading surgeons of the day—Liston, Lawrence, and Fergusson—took it up at once in their hospital practice. Sir Benjamin Richardson has described in the most graphic manner how the good news came to Glasgow, where he was studying at the time, and how great was the excitement in the profession. Ether, the second anaesthetic in priority, is still the second also in point of safety and in the favor of anaesthetists at the present time.

Chloroform, coming, third, rapidly took first place, and held it for many years, by virtue of greater convenience in administration and superior potency in action. The story of its introduction is a somewhat tangled tale, which has given rise to much controversy, and is still far from settled. Dumas, the chemist, origin of French chemist, originally separated and identified the substance about 1831; but as an anaesthetic it first came into use in another form some years later.

The success of ether was no sooner established, to the wonder and delight of the medical world—and, indeed, of the public—than enterprising chemists cast about for other drugs of like power, and it occurred to a Mr. Jacob Bell that "chloric ether" might answer the purpose. Dr. Bigelow seems to have tried it in America about the same time, but without success. Mr. Bell, however, suggested it to Mr. Coote, one of the surgeons to St. Bartholomew's, and he induced his colleague, the great Lawrence, to try it. So the first operation took place under chloroform; but the substance used was chloric ether, otherwise known as spirit of chloroform—that is to say, a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. It did not occur to any of those concerned that the alcohol had nothing to do with the effect produced.

That discovery was reserved for another chemist, a Mr. Waldie, who carried the news of what had been done in London to Sir James Simpson, at Edinburgh, and suggested to him the use of pure chloroform. Simpson was engrossed with anaesthetics at the time, and had some of the new drug prepared for him; but according to the account of an eye witness, he only came to use it by a sort of accident.

He was then constantly experimenting on the production of anaesthesia by all sorts of agents with the help of his pupils, Keith and Matthews Duncan, both destined to become famous men. They used to meet of an evening, and test the various drugs on themselves by inhaling the vapor from a tumbler. One evening some one produced a small bottle of a heavy liquid from under some lumber, and they proceeded to put it to the test with all the recklessness of scientific enthusiasm.

That night the learned conclave became a scene of the wildest intoxication. Each member of the party was found prostrate and insensible upon the floor, or staggering helplessly about the room, a convincing proof of the efficacy of the new agent. It was chloroform, and Simpson lost no time in applying it to his practice, whence its fame spread far and wide. The story is sure to be denied by somebody; but whether true or not, it is a good one, and probably not far from the truth.

A legend has grown up and gained general currency that Simpson not only discovered chloroform, but invented anaesthesia.

As a matter of fact, he did neither, but, none the less, his name deserves to be commemorated in connection with both. His high position in the profession, his ardor in research, boldness in practice, and adroitness in advocacy, all combined to render invaluable service in establishing the use of anaesthetics, which, like all innovations, met with much opposition.

It is amusing to read the objections that used to be brought against anaesthetics in the early days. One was that they were sinful, and contrary to divine ordinance. Simpson ingeniously disposed of this fantastic scruple by pointing out that the first operation on record took place under anaesthesia divinely induced, when a deep sleep was made to fall upon Adam in order that his rib might be taken to form Eve.

If the early history of chloroform is the subject of dispute, that is still more true of its present position, its merits, and defects. The whole question is indeed far too complicated and controversial to admit of any but the lightest reference, without danger of incurring a rebuke from one quarter or another.

For a long time, and indeed until comparatively recent years, chloroform held the field in undisputed supremacy. Dr. John Snow, the greatest of all anaesthetists, used it in preference to ether, for the same reason, as he put it, that he used a lucifer match in place of the tinder box. Dr. Lauder Brunton, a leading authority on the scientific aspects of the question, has given us an equally pregnant simile in the saying, "Chloroform is a sharp knife, ether a blunt one." And many experts still prefer the sharp knife.

But of late years the growing record of "accidents" occurring under its administration has changed the general current of opinion among practitioners, and led to its abandonment to a very great extent in ordinary surgery. Endless discussions and investigations on the precise nature of the danger involved have taken place, and from the scientific point of view the balance of opinion stands rather in favor of chloroform. Administered in the proper manner and with due care, it ought not to be particularly dangerous.

Some deaths must inevitably occur during its use, but they are not necessarily caused by it. Sudden death may take place in any circumstances without cause, as when the subject is sitting in an armchair or lying in bed. These are real accidents, such as cannot always be foreseen. Putting them aside, the great question is whether in non-accidental cases chloroform causes death by syncope or by suffocation—by acting upon the heart or upon the lungs. The importance of this question lies in the fact that in the latter case a fatal end may be averted by the prompt employment of artificial respiration, but in the former it cannot, for no means have yet been devised for starting again the heart that has ceased to act.

The elaborate series of experiments on this point conducted by the famous Hyderabad Commission, went to show that chloroform does not kill directly through the heart, and is, therefore, so far free from danger when properly used. But a large number of practical chloroformists have rejected the conclusion as inconsistent with their own experience. So the matter stands, roughly speaking. In all probability both sides are right, and the key to the problem lies in the mode of administration.

An Anecdote of Emperor William.

Louis XII. was of the opinion that it was unworthy of the King of France to revenge himself for the insults he suffered as Prince Royal. The Emperor William of Germany is of the same opinion.

Baron de Krosik, who has just been appointed a Grand Cross of the Red Eagle Order, was formerly Colonel of the Hussar Regiment, in which the Emperor as a youth first did military service. One night at mess, toward the close of a banquet, at which the young Prince, then a mere Captain, had invited his friend the Archduke Rudolph, the conversation turned to the projected reforms in the cavalry.

William declared himself a partisan of these reforms, and defended his opinion with so much impetuosity that Col. von Krosik, very much excited, suddenly interrupted him. "It is an absurdity," said he, in a loud voice and contemptuous tone, as he ridiculed the idea put forth by the Prince.

"It is well," replied the Prince; "to-day you are my superior officer, and I must bow before you, but our positions may change."

When his former subordinate ascended the throne the Baron von Krosik fully expected to see his name put on the retired list. But the Emperor appointed him a General, gave him the important directorship of the School of Cavalry of Hanover, and has ever treated him with the greatest respect.

The Clearwater No Filibuster.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Capt. Macfarlane of the British steamship Clearwater, running between Port Livingston, Guatemala, and Mobile, in the fruit trade, was justly incensed regarding the fake telegraphic report sent out by certain special correspondents connecting his vessel with an alleged filibustering expedition. The Captain's wife, who is at present in Philadelphia, read with alarm in Wednesday's papers the news that her husband had joined the Cuban revolutionists, and sent a curtain lecture by mail commanding him to resign his Cuban commission instanter. The letter reached the Captain on his arrival here Friday, and he hastened to assure his better half by telegraph that he was thoroughly peaceful and expected to remain pacific.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. **32d Street.**

81 st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

34 WEST 32d ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with bath; large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

103 WEST 48th ST.—Hall room; southern exposure; strictly first-class table; large room later; good closets.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ONE OR two gentlemen, a doctor, or gentleman and wife to secure handsomely furnished parlors in a congenial family, with or without board, at very reasonable rates; location within two blocks of 46th St. and Broadway. Address REFERENCES EXCHANGED, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BOARD.—170 Remsen St., 202 and 280 Henry St., between Joralemon and State, Brooklyn Heights. Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class table and attendance; dining room on parlor floor; reference required; houses under same management.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 WEST.—Parlor floor; large and small room; select board for gentlemen; reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

35th ST., 68 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms in thoroughly renovated house; gentlemen only.

36th ST., 55 WEST.—Newly and daintily furnished rooms for gentlemen only; with or without private bath.

251 WEST 34th ST.—In private house, large and small furnished rooms on second floor, with bath; terms reasonable to permanent gentlemen; references required.

349 WEST 31st ST.—Large front room, furnished; second floor of private house; suitable for two.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DOLLAR SKIRT CO., 1,274 BROADWAY, makes street, evening, and cycling skirts, any material, $1. Open evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable woman, with two quiet little daughters, to take charge of house for the Summer or longer. Advertiser, 10 West 35th St.

CARETAKER.—Care for house or flat during Summer by trustworthy person; references. C., 349 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid for the Summer; will assist with washing in a small family. Can be seen and recommended at 119 East 36th St., (present employer's,) on Monday morning, from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy young woman, Protestant, as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid alone; highly recommended by last employer. G. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French person, in a small private family, in the country; good home preferred to high wages; city reference; mountains preferred. Address for two days, L. M., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlormaid or assist with light work; has five years' best city references; willing and obliging. 253 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference; none except private family need apply; no cards. Call, Monday, at 331 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best of city references. M. Dunn, 333 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady closing up house wishes situation for her chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Call, Monday, 12 to 5, at 19 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and waitress in an American family; good reference; city or country. Alice, 532 3d Av.; Mrs. Golden.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young German American girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress in private family. Call, present employer's, 648 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist with washing; best personal city references. 129 West 53d St., room 9.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Present employer can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, at 40 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to go any distance for Summer; excellent reference; no employment officer answer. P., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman as first-class chambermaid; well recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. Mary Brown, 32 Greenwich Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call Monday, 24 West 46th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 944 8th Av., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; private family; city or country. 401 East 72d St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; city or country. 176 West 72d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion to lady who travels; by young Englishwoman; good sailor. B., Box 210 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, and WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one, cook; understands all kinds of pastry, desserts; good laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country. Call, Monday, 466 East 59th St.

COOK—WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to secure places for three girls, whom she can highly recommend; cook, waitress, and laundress. Apply at present employer's, 81 West 51st St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. E. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook and excellent laundress; daughter as child's nurse, sewing or chamberwork and waiting; city or country; reference; state wages. Mrs. B. S., 327 East 48th St.

COOK.—Experienced in all branches; gets up dinners, luncheons, caters; Scotch Protestant; good city references; wages, $40. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at 141 West 47th St.

COOK.—By capable, Protestant woman as good cook; will assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; city or country. W. S., Box 824 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By woman, as first-class cook and plain washer, in private family; understands all soups, pastries; excellent bread and rolls; city references. C. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman; understands her business in all branches; private family; personal references. L. H., 224 West 36th St.; Ambery's bell.

COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—By two young girls, sisters; one good cook and the other excellent waitress and chambermaid; present employer can be seen. 1,041 6th Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes places for an excellent family cook and good waitress or chambermaid; both honest, neat, and capable; country preferred. 21 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; city or country; good city reference. 226 West 61st St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; country preferred; excellent city references. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a French woman as cook; first class in all branches; good city references. D. B., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By the day, week, or month; by a first-class cook; Protestant; best references. J. B., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as competent cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. P., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a very good cook; will assist with washing; private family; first-class city references. A. M., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a trustworthy and competent girl as cook and laundress; city or country; employer can be seen. 308 West 87th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good cook and assist with washing and ironing; small family; present employer. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; country; references. 778 8th Av.

COOK.—By good family cook; English; wages, $25; good references. Grady, 323 East 24th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for the country; city reference. M. N., 255 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong, able woman; good washer, ironer, and housecleaner; good reference. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent fitter and designer of high-grade dressmaking will attend to any work at extremely moderate prices for responsible persons desiring her services; week or day; town or country. Address Reliable Person, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent and reliable; learned with Worth; highest city reference; by day or at home; street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; fitting guaranteed perfect; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough dressmaker as seamstress with a family in the country; unexceptionable references as to character and ability. E. K., care of M. McCormick, 386 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced French dressmaking; excellent style and finish given at home reasonably; or would go out by day; terms, $3. M. A. H., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; $2 per day; latest Paris fashions; best references. Louisa Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker would give part of her services for board and room; at watering place preferred; best reference. Charlotte, Box 52, 470 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a ladies' and misses' dressmaker; go out; good fitter, remodeler; good operator; also children's clothes; go out of town. Dressmaker, 135 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, or home; best city reference. Call Sunday or Monday, M. Byrne, 229 East 87th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter; best city reference; customers by day in city or country. T. O., advertising office, 1,563 3d Av.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, from Doucet, wants engagement for Summer in family; good seamstress; willing to take care of lady's wardrobe; highest reference. 230 East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthe, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

GOVERNESS.—By educated lady; French, English, music; nursery governess; highest references. Graduate, 208 East 48th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a girl lately landed, to do upstairs or general housework; small private family; willing and obliging. Call Monday, from 1 to 5, 110 Lexington Av., basement bell.

HOUSEWORK.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; best of references; lady can be seen. 152 East 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; thoroughly experienced; with lady going to Newport; does not object to take charge of grown children. Ellen, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; never seasick; best city reference. G. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; age 27; good, seamstress; good taste for fashion; eight months in this country and references. M. Roehaux, 143 West 30th St.

MAID.—Lady desires place for French girl to care for grown children, or do light chamberwork, plain sewing; three years' reference. Call Monday, between 9 and 11, 72 Irving Place.

MAID.—By a refined North German, speaking French and English, as maid to lady or growing children; good seamstress. M. P., 796 8th Av., second floor.

MAID or NURSE.—By American as maid or nurse to growing children, having good idea of dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork. K. C., 442 West 35th St.

MAID.—By refined North German Protestant as maid for grown children or to elderly lady; willing and obliging; best references. 50 East 80th St.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker; willing and obliging; references. M. F., 112 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined girl as maid and seamstress or care for grown children. 29 West 134th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. Lucie, 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month, first-class laundress; good city reference; employer seen. Mary Allan, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to country; best city reference. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSECLEANER.—By respectable woman to work out by day as first-class laundress or to do housecleaning; best reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in private family; is thoroughly competent; personal references. 251 Spring St., Newport, R. I.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. M. F., Box 227 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed and ironed exquisitely; 75c. per dozen, or weekly; best reference, Mrs. T., 459 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress and general housecleaner to work by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 407 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 212 East 76th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; by the day. 309 West 50th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced colored nurse to infant from birth; entire charge; bring up on bottle; or care of young children; competent; best reference. L., 203 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good references. Nurse, 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement by day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to growing children; private family; city or country. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—Experienced, to attend ladies during sickness; physicians' references. 122 East 88th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By young lady as French nurse; willing to help with chamberwork; personal reference. Dubou's bell, 247 West 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German, from Hanover; take entire charge of one or two children in a first-class American family; wages, $201 to $225; teaches German; best references. S. Schussler, 78 East 96th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; take entire charge of children or companion to an elderly lady; devoted in her duties; good seamstress; first-class family city references. A. D., 404 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires position for thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; age 23; to take care of baby or grown children; understands bottle feeding; good seamstress; first-class reference; wages, $20. A. B., 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent person as nurse; do light chamberwork, plain sewing; best of personal references from last employer. M. L., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable French person to take care of children; willing to do chamberwork and sewing; good city references. C., 929 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—By a nurse and governess to children; or as lady's maid; speaks German, French, and English; good dressmaker; good reference; call two days. L., 228 East 82d St.

NURSE.—By American nurse for infant; has had hospital experience; five years' reference; see last employer; city or country. Call, two days, at 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her experienced child's nurse; highly recommended; many years' references. 50 East 73d St.

NURSEMAID.—As nursemaid to grown children with family going to Newport for Summer; first-class reference. Ellen, 1,227 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS or DO CHAMBERWORK.—Well recommended; disengaged June 20; wages, $18. Call present employer's, 33 Irving Place, on Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; good references; Newport preferred. A. R., 430 4th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young woman as seamstress or do upstairs work or take care of children. Mrs. Nixon, 334 Oakland St., Greenpoint.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant; first-class; in private family; takes butler's place; carves; best city references; city or country. M. J. D., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; recently landed. Call, between 9 and 12, Monday, at 24 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; English; in private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. H. E., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an American girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. M. S., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; first-class city references. 152 East 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By a young lady; few private customers at her home or out. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—With one or more footmen; experienced Englishman; excellent valet; age, 40; height, 6 feet; expert at silver, table decorating, &c.; two years' personal reference from last place. Butler, McKinley's box, 796 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—Wife as cook; private or bachelors' apartments; excellent references; would go separate; left through family going to Europe; English. Clark, 202 Lexington Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class butler and cook; man and wife; man tall, splendid butler; wife high-grade cook; Protestants; best references; can see last employer. L. W., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; thoroughly experienced; in private family; sober, industrious, and willing; conscientious, neat worker; city or country; excellent city reference. K., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; real maitre d' hotel; understands the true French cooking; pastry; ice cream and all kinds of fruit ices; has been chef and can do it again if desired; speaks thorough English. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes to recommend her French butler, who is thoroughly competent. Call, or write, at present employer's, A., 65 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly trained; English; serves neatly; good hand on salads, silver; splendid order; valets neatly; willing, obliging; excellent recommendations. Butler, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, or TRAVELING SERVANT.—French Swiss; competent, sober, and obliging; many years' best city references; city or country. Alphonse, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver like new; several years' city reference. D. V., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young man speaking French, German, English; understands his duties; good city references. François, care of Unternehr, 371 8th Av.

BUTLER and VALET or SECOND MAN.—Where third man is kept; by a competent young Englishman; city references. K., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—By colored man, in private family or on yacht; thoroughly competent to take position; good city references. Ryland, 355 West 36th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; personal references. D. G., 224 West 36th St.; Ambery's bell.

BUTLER or VALET—CHAMBERMAID or Nurse.—By an experienced French couple; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Edouard, 155 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 262 West 35th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; where assistance is given; several years' personal references from last place; tall. G. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss Protestant; single, competent, willing, and obliging; moderate wages; good city references. Herman, 314 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced, competent, Swiss butler; can act as valet and nurse; willing worker; in private family; city reference. Competent, 208 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to find position for his butler whom he can highly recommended. N., 874 5th Av.

BUTLER.—One year's first-class city reference; willing and obliging. E. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, or VALET.—English; 33; well recommended; height, 5 feet 7 inches. H., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; speaks little English; for country or travel; best city reference. T. M., 295 7th Av.

BUTLER—VALET.—By young Frenchman, as butler and valet; speaks little English; good references. Oscar, 105 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; thorough, competent man. 31 East 47th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By married couple, temperate, conscientious, and childless, to care for good flat or private house, &c.; husband is employed steadily portion of each week day. Refined, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—A lady wishes to recommend very neat, reliable middle-aged man, with son if desired, to take charge of a house; can be trusted in owner's absence. Advertiser, 10 West 35th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife, excellent references; take charge of gentleman's city residence for Summer months or longer. H. A., 554 3d Av.

CARE OF PLACE.—By English couple; no family; care of gentleman's place; man good horseman and gardener; wife good housekeeper; well recommended. Field, 149 Adams St., Brooklyn.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple, care private house for Summer; cook and family washing; best reference. M. K., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable man and wife to take care of gentleman's house for the Summer; first-class reference. 102 West 89th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; competent; all branches; pastry; all kinds of fruits; water ices and ice cream; speaks fluent English; strictly economical and good manager. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a man of neat appearance; height 5 feet 8 inches; ten years in last place. 204 East 86th St., McDermott's bell.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; best written and personal reference from last and former employers. E. G., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman to go to country; English; married; no family; good reference. Dawson, care of Mr. Ollrich, 19 High St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 28; thoroughly understands his business; best references; three years last place; is sober, willing, obliging. Henry, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman, married, 36; first-class driver; understands his business in all its branches; twelve years' city references. 52 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; sober; good city driver; good city reference, written and personal. George, Box 829 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no incumbrance; first-class reference; city or country. J. D., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; sober, careful driver; first-class references; city or country. William Dunn, 517 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—City or country; by a respectable, middle-aged man; has driven for years in New-York; first-class families; highly recommended; experienced, careful driver; keeps gentleman's stable in good order; sober, honest, civil, polite; employers can be seen. Home, 91 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—MAID, &c.—By a married couple; man as coachman or groom, and woman as maid and seamstress; man understands care of horses and carriages; wife, French, as maid, seamstress, or nursery governess; good references. C. W., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; Englishman; superior rider; skillful tandem driver; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; smart appearance; temperate, courteous, obliging, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Thomas, 661 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city coachman; held present position three years; family going to Europe; previous position twelve years; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging; understands care and management of first-class establishment. Lonegan, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; willing to make himself useful on gentleman's country place; best reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. T. F., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; 27; 5 feet 8 inches; understands care of horses and carriages; good reference; good driver; city or country; strictly temperate. S., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; in private family; understands horses and carriages; good driver; willing to be useful around the house; best city references. H. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' first-class written and personal reference from last and former employers; city or country. Morrissey, 70 West 83d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 230 West 72d St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Englishman; age 23; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; willing and obliging; good reference. W. L., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—English; single; care of horses, garden, lawn; references. Gardener, 420 East 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as private coachman; ten years' best reference from last place. W. S., 36 West 28th St.

Gardeners.

HEAD GARDENER.—By French couple and one child, age 5; thoroughly competent in his duties; care of stock and management of help; 20 years' experience; wife can care for milk and butter if required; best personal reference. Gardener, Box 5, 149 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By married man; English; no family; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies and vegetables, and is good farmer; wife good buttermaker; first-class reference. S. L., 116 West 28th St., care of janitor.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; lawns; references. L. D., Box 195 Times Office.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By a Frenchman; many years' experience in this branch; can take charge of a gentleman's place or in a family; good references. E. J., 142 West 27th St.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, or USEFUL MAN.—Experienced in care of horses, carriages, lawns; milker; single; Scotch; good references. T. C., Columbus, 656 3d Av.

Grooms.

GROOM, FOOTMAN, or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; understands all stable work; willing and obliging; country preferred; wages moderate; best reference. M. G., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young man; 23; understands horse, harness, and carriages, and will be highly recommended; best city reference. C. H., 346 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness; first-class reference. 122 West 54th St. P. B.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—A gentleman leaving town desires to place a most excellent second man. Can be seen at 8 East 48th St. at any time.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 24; thoroughly understands his duties. Can give excellent references. W. P., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 23 years. Joseph Holmes, 19 Washington Square.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By man and wife on gentleman's place; wife as plain cook, wash, and iron; man to make himself generally useful; Protestant. Frazier, 433 West 25th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; temperate; honest; capable; references present employer. W., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Thirty; understands care of gentleman's place; horses, drive; best reference. T. D., 627 3d Av., care Gorman.

USEFUL MAN.—Temperate; understands horses, care of lawn; can milk; excellent references. L. V., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede for general work; city or country. Box 143, 286 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Colored; small wages; good references. Janitor, 242 West 27th St.

Valets.

VALET or PERSONAL SERVANT TO GENTLEMAN or Party Traveling.—Also thoroughly understands a first-class butler's duties; trained in England; neat and thorough in his work; respectable, intelligent, strictly temperate; wages very reasonable; references. Owen, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—A gentleman going to Europe for the Summer would like to find a situation for his valet, whom he can highly recommend to take charge of bachelor's apartment or useful man; city or country. D. E., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a young man as valet; would like care of gentleman's wardrobe; in the city, or with gentleman in the country; good references. D. T., 114 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, or VALET.—By a competent young Frenchman; active, well educated, and neat; speaks English fluently; references will bear close investigation; just disengaged. V. M., Box 292, 1,242 Broadway.

PELLMAN, &c.—By a colored man, 20, good education, as pellman, porter, or office man. B.,

AFTER THE "FAKE" HOTELS

CHIEF CONLIN'S ORDER LEADS TO AN INCREASE IN ARRESTS.

Police Captains, Knowing They Would Be Held Responsible Personally for Violations of the Law, Spent a Busy Day—In Some Cases a Sandwich Not Considered as a Meal—Capt. Cross Says a "Hotel for Gents Only" Is Not a Hotel.

As a result of Chief of Police Conlin's order, his precinct commanders kept careful watch for the "fake" hotel yesterday. In the Eldridge Street precinct six arrests were made. Acting Captain Germann of the Charles Street Station came next, with five arrests. None of the other precinct commanders was able to catch more than two violators.

The total number of arrests was 32, as against 23 the preceding Sunday. The increase was due to the interest taken by the precinct commanders, whom Chief Conlin informed would be held personally responsible for the enforcement of the law.

Some of the Captains have their doubts about a sandwich being a "meal." This was shown in the Leonard Street Precinct, where two arrests were made in places which had hotel licenses and where sandwiches were served.

In O'Neill's Hotel, 126 Varick Street, Detectives Donohue and Gargan asked the waiter, John Mooney, for two beers.

Mooney smiled, as he replied: "You'll have to have something to eat in order to get beer." He knew them both.

"What will we have to order?" asked Gargan.

"Oh, I guess that a sandwich will do."

"Well, if we've got to have a sandwich, bring us a sandwich."

A plate of ham and bread was then brought out, and, with two glasses of beer, was set before the detectives, who then arrested Mooney.

The bill of fare at O'Neill's only included sandwiches, and "steaks to order, 75 cents to $1.25," which was written on the printed card.

Capt. Cross contends that this is prohibitory, as the price makes it impossible for the patrons of the place to afford a steak.

There is a sign in the place, which reads, "O'Neill's Hotel, for gents only." This, the Captain contends, is discriminating between the sexes, and is not lawful, according to the hotel act.

The other arrest, which was made by the same detectives, and under similar circumstances, was that of Andrew McGarry, whose "hotel" is at 42 Beach Street.

The detectives were there also told that they must order something to eat in order to obtain beer.

Both cases will come up at the Centre Street Court this morning.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who visited a number of the station houses last night found the proverbial Sabbath quiet prevailing. At the station in the Tenderloin Precinct, in West Thirtieth Street, Lieutenant Sergeant in charge said that the law was being enforced strictly, and that there had been no violations during the day. He said further that drunkenness and its attendant crimes had been reduced to a minimum by the Raines law.

Capt. E. O. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station was enthusiastic over the good effects of the strict enforcement of the excise law. His precinct embraces the "gas house" district, and has a very large tenement-house population.

"A year ago," he said, "on a Sunday evening at 7 o'clock we would have an average of five women who had come in here with blackened and bleeding faces complaining that their husbands had beaten them. Now on Sunday we don't have one. The strict enforcement of the excise law is a fine thing. I see it all about me here. If this were a fine evening, the street would be full of well-dressed, happy children, for the children are well dressed now, though they were in rags before the excise law was enforced. Then the man with his week's wages in his pocket would go on Saturday night to the back room of some saloon and sit there and drink till his money was gone. Then he would go home drunk and quarrelsome.

"I think the Raines law is a fine thing. Under its provisions a man does not have to dodge in some side door. He goes in a respectable place openly and sits down at a table and orders something to eat and drink and goes out again when he has finished.

"Last week I took a prominent clergyman all over the precinct, down along the docks and in the worst places. The improvement is so great it is hard to believe it is the same city. All the other crimes that used to attend Sunday's rum-drinking have diminished in the same proportion."

At the Elizabeth Street Station, which has within its precinct centres of several foreign populations—Poles, Italians, and Chinese—there was the same kind of testimony.

"The strict enforcement of the excise laws has made a great difference here, on account of our lodging-house population," Acting Captain Robert Young said. "One of these houses accommodates 700 lodgers. The falling off of Sunday drunkenness among these people is very notable. We are not getting one-third the cases of intoxication now that were coming to us regularly on Sunday a year ago, and crimes of violence have decreased in proportion."

LAW ENFORCED IN NEW-JERSEY.

But Few Saloons Open in Hoboken and Jersey City.

The Sunday laws in Jersey City were enforced yesterday by both the regular police and the detectives employed by the Law and Order Society. Whether the storm interfered with the business or the liquor dealers had grown more circumspect or law-abiding did not appear, but the police found only two places open.

The evidence secured by the Law and Order Society's agents will be laid before the Prosecutor to-day. These officers made no arrests.

The detectives employed by the Jersey City Heights Liquor Dealers' Association were out securing evidence against grocers, butchers, and other tradesmen. Whatever charges may grow out of the evidence they secured will be presented to Justice Douglass to-day.

In Hoboken no arrests were made. The police said the saloons were closed, but the residents of the town said the statement was no truer yesterday than it was on any previous Sunday. They intimated that those who knew how to get into the saloons had no trouble in getting drinks. The agents of the Hoboken Innkeepers' Association, on the contrary, said that saloons kept by members of the association were closed all day.

"HOTELS" CLOSELY WATCHED.

Brooklyn Police Trying to Interpret Raines Law.

"We are keeping a strict watch on the alleged hotels in this city to-day," said Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The Superintendent, however, qualified his remark by saying the police are still unable to interpret the word "hotel" as it appears in the excise law.

District Attorney Backus has said "hotels" that sell liquor on Sunday must be hotels in the legitimate sense, and must only sell to bona fide guests—that is, guests that have rooms in the hotels.

Members of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society went about yesterday to get evidence that the alleged hotels were trafficking in liquor under the guise of being hotels.

HENRY EADS SHOT A WOMAN.

Her Injury Serious—He Tried to End His Own Life.

SALEM, N. J., June 14.—Henry Eads, a farmhand, shot and seriously wounded Miss Amanda Whitsell, a young woman, at the farmhouse of William G. Summerill, near Penns Grove, about 7 o'clock this morning, after which he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

It is supposed that Eads committed the crime during a drunken fit of jealousy. Miss Whitsell was shot in the hip, and, as the local physician could not locate the ball, she was sent to the hospital in Camden. The girl is but seventeen years old.

Eads, who is about forty-five years old, gives no reason for his conduct, and expresses a desire to die.

SOLD NON-UNION HATS.

Central Labor Union Delegates Indignant with a Bowery Hatter.

The question of union and non-union hats caused excitement and consternation at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. Delegate George Washington Jones of the clothing cutters complained that a hatter in the Bowery who was supposed to sell union hats had palmed off a non-union one upon him, and he wanted to have that man boycotted.

"Oh, that man sells strictly union hats," said Delegate McCabe. "I bought mine there. Look here!" and he showed the union label stitched on to the inside of the sweatband.

Delegate Friday of the outside salesmen, formerly known as the "pullers-in," examined his hat, and then exclaimed: "I, too, have been fooled, for my hat that I got there is a scab hat, too."

A third and a fourth and a fifth delegate looked at their hats and expressed disgust at having been "fooled, too," as they all had non-union hats which they had bought at that store. In fact, nearly one-half of the delegates had "scab hats," as they called them, and there were loud calls for a boycott to be imposed upon the Bowery hatter.

One delegate, however, explained that the hatter himself had been deceived. He had bought a consignment of hats which he supposed were union-made hats, but he discovered later on that the labels, instead of having been stitched, as is the union rule, had simply been pasted in.

"Let him burn up his non-union hats," remarked a delegate.

"He might if you people burn your scab hats that you are wearing and buy new ones of him," retorted another delegate.

It was decided to send a committee to the hatter and advise him to be careful in his purchase of hats in the future.

ATHLETICS RIGHT AND WRONG.

The Rev. Dr. Peters Says Christ Was a Strong Man.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard, chose for his sermon last night "Athletics; Use and Abuse." He said, in part:

"We are old and worn out at fifty, and many of our most useful men die just when they ought to begin to live. The most of us are inhumanely and sinfully careless of the laws of health. We do not even know how to rest. We make hard work of our holidays. We come back from our vacations more wearied and exhausted than when we went. Most people are glad to get back to their work to rest from the dissipation of their so-called recreations.

"Cramped as most people in this city are, under unfavorable conditions, it is a kind Providence which has awakened such an enthusiasm in outdoor sports. God speed the mission of the gymnasium, the ball, and the bicycle. It is against the extravagancies committed that I plead.

"But all good things are abused. The fool said: 'This is a good rope, I'll hang myself with it.' A strong man is a worthy achievement. Christ was a strong man. Horrible mediæval paintings have presented to the world a sickening figure. There is no ground for the frail and effeminate Christ of art. Brawn and brain, muscle and manhood, strength and character were so blended in Him, that in their combination they produced the grandest character the world ever saw.

"No one can follow Christ by sitting in a pew and singing, 'Oh, to Be Nothing, Nothing.' Religion is not effeminacy, piety is not pusillanimity, consecration is not canting, and croaking, self-depreciating prayers. Christianity is all-around athletics—broad-minded, large-hearted, determinate-willed, advancing toward the attainment of the fulness of the stature of Christ."

HELD ON A DOUBLE CHARGE.

Mrs. Drury Tried to Have the Man She Had Beaten Arrested.

Mrs. Mary Drury went to the Charles Street Police Station Saturday night and asked that John Daly, who lived in the same house with her, at 129 Charles Street, be arrested on a charge of assault. A policeman went to the house and found Daly lying on the floor unconscious. An ambulance was called, and when Daly recovered consciousness he said that Mrs. Drury had hit him on the head with an iron kettle. Mrs. Drury was then arrested, and Daly was locked up as a witness.

In Mrs. Drury's room were found her two children, one three and the other two and a half years old. Both were in so pitiful a condition that when Mrs. Drury was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday a charge of neglecting the children was made against her in addition to that of felonious assault.

Magistrate Kudlich was told that the woman was the wife of a respectable business man, from whom he had separated because of her drinking habits. Magistrate Kudlich held her for trial in $500 bail on each charge.

MRS. BOOTH PREACHES TO CONVICTS

Her Former Work at Sing Sing Bearing Fruit.

SING SING, N. Y., June 14.—Mrs. Ballington Booth paid a second visit to the State prison here to-day. She was accompanied by Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin. The services were held in the Protestant chapel. Music was furnished by the prison orchestra. The service was conducted by Prison Chaplain Wells. Mrs. McAlpin offered a prayer, and Mrs. Booth made an earnest appeal to the convicts for their reformation.

In response to a call from Mrs. Booth about thirty of the prisoners arose and expressed a desire to lead better lives than they had in the past. Mrs. Booth then addressed the penitents especially. She afterward went to the hospital and spoke to each of the forty prisoners who are there, and who were unable to attend the chapel. Since Mrs. Booth visited the prison some weeks ago, she has received about seventy-five letters from different prisoners. She went about the corridors to-day and visited and talked with those who had written to her. Mrs. Booth is Mrs. McAlpin's guest.

ORANGE TO ENFORCE BLUE LAWS.

Chief of Police Orders Suspension of All Business Sundays.

ORANGE, N. J., June 14.—Orders were issued yesterday by Chief of Police McChesney requiring all storekeepers except pharmacists to refrain absolutely from business to-day. Those who were in the habit of keeping open all or part of Sunday were amazed, as no such order was expected and no attempt had been made to enforce the blue laws for many years.

Mayor Gill said this afternoon that he knew nothing of the order, but supposed the Chief had been taken with the idea that he should enforce the blue laws, it was said at Police Headquarters that storekeepers who violated the law would be punished on evidence obtained by the police.

Little attention was paid to the order to-day.

BOY DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Wound Inflicted by a Dog a Year Ago Killed George Dubois.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 14.—George Dubois, fourteen years old, son of Joseph Dubois of Alpine, a small station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, died yesterday, after a three days' illness, of hydrophobia. The boy had been suffering great agony before death relieved him.

He was bitten by a dog about a year ago. The wound healed without giving any trouble, and no further attention was paid to it. The boy complained Wednesday of pains in the leg which had been bitten. Soon afterward he was taken with spasms, and these became frequent and frightful in their recurrence.

When water was offered to him the boy frothed at the mouth and showed all the symptoms of the disease.

A Springfield Fugitive Caught.

SPRINGFIELD, June 14.—Eugene Bernatchez, a fugitive from justice, charged with manslaughter for complicity in causing the death of Sophronia Beauregard by an operation, was arrested in Manistee, Mich., to-day. A detective will leave to-morrow to bring him to this city. All three participants in the crime are now in custody.

SIX YOUNG OFFENDERS

PRISONERS NOT YET FIFTEEN YEARS OLD IN POLICE COURTS.

Three Boys Arrested on a Charge of Burglary, Two for Picking Pockets, and One for Unlawfully Entering a Building—None Was Discharged—Magistrate Mott Disregards the Request of a Gerry Society Agent.

Six lads, none more than fourteen years old, were arraigned before City Magistrates yesterday and accused of felony. Three were charged with burglary, one with unlawfully entering a building, and two with picking pockets in Central Park. Three of the young prisoners were committed for trial and the others will have the benefit of an inquiry into the evidence, as they were remanded.

In the Centre Street Police Court John Carlin, aged twelve; George Brown, eleven, and Stanley Martin, nine, were arraigned by an officer of the Fourth Precinct, who said that Saturday night he surprised them as they were breaking into the saloon of Sigmund Schulhof, at 118 South Street.

The three lads all live in the tenement at 27 Frankfort Street, and, according to the policeman's story, secured a carpenter's hammer, went to the saloon, and waited until the policeman went to the further end of his post. He, however, returned and watched from the other side of the street.

Carlin, chief of the band, placed Martin in the middle of the street as a sentinel and sent Brown to break the side window with the hammer. Brown, however, struck a half-hearted blow, which only cracked the thick plate glass. This so enraged Carlin that he knocked the glass into pieces.

He had just taken from the window three pint bottles, labeled "Fine Old Rye," when the policeman arrived. Carlin and Brown managed to escape, but Martin was arrested, and the three bottles, which contained water, were taken to the Oak Street Station House as evidence.

Martin betrayed the others, and at 27 Frankfort Street Carlin and Brown were found in bed. They were arrested and taken to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where, with Martin, they spent the night.

All three were very penitent before Magistrate Flammer, and confessed to the burglary. They said they thought the bottles in the window contained whisky, and that they wanted to get it and then experience the sensations of a carouse.

"None of us wuz ever drunk, and we t'ot we'd see how she'd go. See?" was the way Carlin explained it.

The boys were held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and were committed to the care of the children's society.

The records of the society show that, young as the boys are, they have been arrested from three to four times.

Gustav Woelfell, Jr., aged thirteen, of 119 Delancey Street, who was neat and bright, and who attends one of the public schools, was remanded on a charge of unlawfully entering a building, despite the protests of Agent Dietz of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by Magistrate Mott, in the Essex Market Police Court.

According to the boy's statement, which Agent Dietz says appears to be true on partial investigation, the lad was playing on Saturday with another boy at the corner of Rivington and Suffolk Streets. Woelfell's companion said he had lost a rubber ball the day before on the roof of the building opposite.

Woelfell volunteed to go after it. He climbed on the fire-escape, and, when he reached the third floor, says he looked down, and saw Isaac Epstein, a coal dealer, who keeps a coal office on the ground floor, coming after him with a whip. He became frightened, and jumped in through an open window to a tailor's shop, with the intention, he says, of coming down the stairs and getting away from Epstein.

He found the door leading to the stairs locked, and was obliged to retreat the way he came. When he got to the bottom, he dropped into Epstein's arms.

Epstein held Woelfell until a policeman came and arrested him.

"I think the boy's statement is true," said Agent Dietz when the accused told his story.

"Well, I don't care," said Magistrate Mott. "It is a very serious thing to do. I will entertain a complaint of unlawfully entering a building."

"Your Honor," said Agent Dietz, "this is not a felony, and I think the charge, if any, ought to be disorderly conduct."

"No, I order it as I said," replied the Magistrate.

The examination was set down for to-morrow.

Edward Coyle, aged fourteen, of 506 West Forty-eighth Street, and John Gaffney, aged twelve, of 779 Tenth Avenue, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and charged with having picked pockets in Central Park.

Mrs. F. C. Smith of 135 West Forty-first Street was watching children playing when the prisoners snatched her silver-mounted handbag. Mrs. Smith made an outcry, but the boys escaped.

A Park policeman learned from Mrs. Smith that the bag contained two purses, a silver locket, and a pair of eye-glasses, and discovered who the boys were. He found them Saturday evening pitching pennies in West Fifty-second Street. Gaffney at once confessed.

Magistrate Wentworth committed the youngsters for examination to-day.

LESSONS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Great Throngs Hear Addresses at the Clifton Springs Convention.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., June 14.—The Sunday services in connection with the International Missionary Union to-day, were attended by immense audiences, and were of an impressive character. A devotional service was held in the gymnasium at 9 A. M., followed an hour later by public services in the Tabernacle. The Rev. George Hall, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Dr. Adams, Chaplain at the Sanitarium, and Dr. Wood of Turkey officiated at the opening services.

The sermon was delivered by Dr. Chamberlain of the Dutch Reformed Church of the Arcot Mission, in Southern India, and was an able comparison of Christianity and Oriental worship.

The afternoon meeting was addressed by David McConaughy, Jr., General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, and his remarks were expressive of the attitude of India toward Christ at the present day and the advance in Christian sentiment there during the past few years.

Mr. Pitkin, a graduate of the Yale Theological School, and for two years a representative of the Student Volunteer movement, was the next speaker. He detailed facts with reference to the growth of mission work in colleges.

The closing address was by W. J. Wanless, M. D., who spoke of medical mission work in India, showing the necessity for the services of Christian medical experts.

TAILORS TO STRIKE IN JULY.

Will Try to Force Contractors to Advance Wages for Fall Trade.

Delegate Salomon of the Brotherhood of Tailors, explained yesterday to the Central Labor Union the trouble that existed among the tailors and the preparations they are making for a great strike in July.

On account of the present dullness in the trade, he said, very many of the contractors were going back to the sweating system, and new sweat shops were being opened. Men were now being made to work for $1 a day, and could not keep themselves, as their families needed bread. They had to accept low wages, because newly arrived immigrants, who knew nothing about wages here, were working at low rates. In July, the busy season for the Fall and Winter clothing trade would begin, and the Brotherhood of Tailors was making preparations to order a general strike, and force the contractors to advance wages, and give cash security for the faithful performance of their agreements with the union.

STORY OF DIVORCE DENIED.

Said at Dr. Holcombe's House He Has Not Brought Suit.

The allegation that the young and beautiful wife of Dr. William Frederick Holcombe had run away to England to join the handsome young artist, Julian Greer, and that Dr. Holcombe had served her with papers in a divorce suit, naming Greer as co-respondent, was denied at the doctor's residence, 54 East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday.

Dr. Holcombe could not be seen. It was said that he was out. A woman who would not disclose her identity answered for him.

"The whole story is ridiculous," she said. "Dr. Holcombe has not begun suit. His wife has gone to England with his consent, and the fact that Mrs Greer is there has no significance at all."

Dr. Holcombe is about seventy years old. His long, thick white hair and beard give him a venerable appearance, though his face and eyes have the freshness of youth and his straight figure and light step reveal an abundance of vigor. He was a widower when he married his present wife, three years ago. She had been married twice before, is English, and claims to be nobly connected.

Greer is also of English birth. In New-York he was artist, literary man, and entertainer, also at times an actor and exponent of palmistry. He is about thirty years old, and looks like Edwin Booth in face and figure. He had a studio at the Winchester, 1,244 Broadway. There he painted pictures, studied palms, and carried on his literary work.

A modiste who has an establishment in the Winchester said yesterday:

"Mrs. Holcombe came here and gave orders amounting to about $600. I thought it was all right, and only by accident inquired about her among the credit men of the great establishments. I was informed that she was deeply in debt, and that I must not trust her, except with Dr. Holcombe's consent. He used to come here to pay her bills and also to inquire. She was frequently down stairs in Mr. Greer's rooms, but there was necessarily no significance in that, as the rooms were visited by many fashionable women.

"Mr. Greer learned palmistry in India, so he said. He had a most romantic history. His uncle is Earl of Barmeith, in the North of Ireland, so he said, and there is no one between himself and the earldom except the present holder of the title, an old man. He used to joke about the matter and say that he expected to inherit nothing but debts. In his palmistry business he used the name of Barmeith. He is in England now, playing in 'The Late Mr. Costello,' by Sydney Grundy, for he appears to be as good at acting as at everything else. He takes the part of Jack Uniacke. The last we heard of him he was playing with his company at the Theatre Royal, Worthing. He sailed for England on April 8, on the St. Paul of the American Line.

"Dr. Holcombe was here this morning. He saw the publication in the newspaper announcing his suit for divorce. He merely remarked that it was premature. I think the departure of his wife is a happy relief to him. She made him much trouble. He said he never loved her, but admired her greatly, and though he knew she did not love him, he thought that if he lifted her out of her troubles and gave her a home she would be grateful."

GOLD, SILVER, AND SIN MINGLED.

The Rev. Mr. Myers Wants a Gold Standard and McKinley Nominated.

The Rev. Cortland Myers preached a sermon in the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last evening upon the subject, "Why I Am a Preacher." In the course of his remarks the clergyman touched upon the topics of the day. He said, among other things:

"The Christian minister should be the most manly of men. He should be respected for his manhood, and not feared for his priesthood, or laughed at for ghosthood.

"I would like to tell the 500,000 depositors in the savings banks of this country that they had better retain the gold standard, so that every dollar of that $1,800,000,000 will be paid in money worth 100 cents on the dollar.

"If the Nation decides to make 80 cents' worth of silver, or 50 cents' worth of silver, equal to a gold dollar, their small savings would suffer the loss, and yet what is that in comparison to the duty of telling them of the treasures in heaven, and the free riches of salvation?

"The St. Louis Convention will thunder with applause when the Ohio Governor is nominated for the Presidency.

"I would like to be the man to nominate William McKinley, and kick old Platt's barrels over.

"I could give some of my blood to give poor, shackled Cuba, or any other downtrodden people, their liberty, but, sweet as that word is, to locate the change of sin is an infinitely more important and glorious work."

BICYCLISTS NOT AT CHURCH.

Storm Makes Useless Preparations at St. Michael's Church.

The heavy storm of yesterday morning made useless the preparations which St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church had made to accommodate bicycle riders. Not a wheelman nor a wheelwoman ventured abroad. There were not twenty people at the service which takes place at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and which, it was thought, would accommodate those New-Yorkers who made an early start with the intention of spending the day riding in the country. The rector, the Rev. John P. Peters, has gone to Boston. The sermon after the 11 o'clock service was preached by the curate, the Rev. G. Starkweather Pratt. Hardly one-eighth of the usual congregation were present, and among these not one bicyclist. There was no allusion to wheeling in the sermon.

"To what extent has bicycling injured church attendance in your body?" Mr. Pratt was asked.

"In the Episcopal Church of this city generally I do not know. In St. Michael's Church it has done little if any injury. The attendance this year is greater than ever before."

SULLIVAN STILL UNDER ARREST.

The Bridge Jumper Will Be Arraigned To-day or To-morrow.

Patrick Sullivan, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Saturday night, is still under arrest at Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken immediately after his rescue.

Sullivan's condition is not dangerous, and it is thought that by to-day or to-morrow he may be arraigned on the charge of attempted suicide.

The question now arises as to where Sullivan will be arraigned. He was placed under arrest by a policeman of the bridge force, and their prisoners are arraigned in Brooklyn police courts. The fact that Sullivan was not arrested until he was taken from the water may make it necessary to arraign him in a New-York police court.

Four Robbed Wah Lee.

Wah Lee keeps a Chinese laundry at 2,166 Eighth Avenue. Early yesterday morning he was counting Saturday's receipts, which amounted to nearly $60, when four men entered his store, and two of them seized him while the other two stole his money. Wah Lee made a desperate fight to free himself, but one of the men struck him a blow over the head with a flatiron. Daniel Timmins of 2,162 Eighth Avenue, the leader of the gang, was arrested last night and locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

All Saints' Chapel Opened.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—All Saints' Chapel was opened to-day for the Summer, the Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of Providence officiating. George W. Smalley, the journalist, has taken the Fairchild cottage, in Washington Street, for the season. To-day's arrivals include Austin Smith, R. L. M. Loomis of New-York; Stephen W. Post, Westbury, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Howland of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. James of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Berry of Bradford, Penn.

Col. Waring Is Better.

Col. Waring was reported at his residence, 175 Second Avenue, last night to be rapidly recovering his health. During the day he left his bed for several hours. His physician hopes that he will be able to leave his home in three or four days, or sooner, to go to his office.

SMALL FOLK DISAPPOINTED

CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICES POSTPONED IN SEVERAL CHURCHES.

Elaborate Preparations and Floral Decorations Will Be Kept for Next Sunday—Interesting Exercises in Many Churches—The Bad Weather Kept Children and Congregations at Home—Flag Sunday Incidentally Celebrated, Too.

The tempestuous state of the weather yesterday interfered with the celebration of Children's Day in this city and in more than one church the attendance was so small that the exercises were postponed until next Sunday.

The disappointment among the children was very great, for there had been a general preparation of pretty Summer frocks and hats for the occasion, and hundreds of little ones went to bed Saturday night full of anticipation and enthusiasm.

Exercises of a unique character were held in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church before a very small congregation. The "Young Crusaders" were present, the girls dressed in white, with a red cross pinned across the breast, and the boys wearing the same emblem. The church was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and the various divisions of the "Young Crusaders" were marshaled into position by the Commander, Miss Lillie Gorman, who was dressed in a Greek robe. Addresses were delivered, reports of the various sections were read, and the second part of the programme was enlivened by songs and recitations from the infant class.

In the Second Universalist Church Arthur Hall, Lenox Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, the platform was nicely decorated with plants and flowers suitable to the occasion. Here, as in other places, the weather kept down the attendance, only a few of the boys and girls putting in an appearance. An address, entitled "A Child's Love Story" was made by the pastor, the Rev. Lyman Ward, and to each of the children when leaving the hall was given a rose.

Elaborate preparations were made for the Children's Day exercises at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Notwithstanding everything that had been done to make the day a memorable one to the children, the elements exerted a depressing influence over everything, and the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig, the pastor, found it necessary to defer the greater part of the events of the occasion until next Sunday morning, when a carefully arranged programme will be gone through, and the little ones presented with potted plants and flowers at the conclusion of the services.

The services at the First and Second Collegate Reformed Churches, respectively at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, were also interfered with. In the former, the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf conducted the usual services of the day, and administered baptism to several children. The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Church, preached the sermon of the occasion in the latter church, and also baptized some children who presented themselves. The permanent motto of this church, "Like Christ," was conspicuous amid green palms and flowers.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, had made due preparations for Children's Day services, but owing to the small attendance, the pastor, Dr. Kerr, will repeat the exercises next Sunday.

The Rev. Frank J. Belsher, pastor of the Jane Street Methodist Church, also decided to let the special services in his church go over until next Sunday.

The chancel of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street West, was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns, and the Sunday school scholars marched into the church in a body singing: "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The Rev. J. W. Campbell and the Rev. E. S. Tipple addressed the school.

The 200 children in the Sunday school of the Central Congregational Church, at 309 West Fifty-seventh Street, celebrated "Children's Day and Flag Day" yesterday afternoon with a service of song, at which appropriate hymns and patriotic songs were sung.

The children formed in line in the Sunday school room, and then marched around the church, each carrying a small flag, and nearly all had flowers of some kind in their hands. For nearly two hours they sang songs, and then J. Augustus Bergen, M. D., Superintendent of the Sunday school, delivered a brief address, in which he reminded the children for what the National colors stood; that it was the flag of liberty, and should be honored. He then told them that they should be true soldiers under Christ's banner and good citizens, loyal to the Stars and Stripes.

MRS. FLEMING'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Did Not Know Juror Montgomery Was a Distant Connection.

Mrs. Fleming spent a quiet day in the Tombs yesterday, and denied herself to all callers. She attended service in the chapel, and spent a portion of the day reading her Bible.

It is said the sixth juror, R. M. Montgomery, and Mrs. Fleming are distant connections. The daughter of James Duane Livingston, one of Mrs. Fleming's uncles, it is said, married Justice Charles A. Peabody, and Justice Peabody's niece, the daughter of Capt. Enoch Peabody, married Mr. Montgomery's brother. In reply to a message sent to her cell in the Tombs yesterday, Mrs. Fleming said that she did not know of any relationship between herself and Montgomery, but that she was very glad to have him on the jury, if it were true.

A dentist called to see her Saturday to attend to her teeth, but Mrs. Fleming put him off for a week with the remark that she expected to have them attended to at her own house next Saturday, after her acquittal.

Improvements in the Holy Land.

From The London Chronicle.

The British Consul stationed at Jerusalem, in his last report to the Foreign Office, calls attention to the benefits conferred indirectly upon Syria by the occupation of Egypt.

The land of the Nile has become a favorite Winter resort for numbers of English and American visitors, and at the close of the Cairo season a large proportion of these like to finish up with a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and other places in Palestine, the scenes of early sacred associations. The result of this annual influx has been a remarkable increase in the provision of good hotel accommodation.

Twenty years ago there was but one decent hotel in Jerusalem. Now there are several substantial establishments, besides boarding houses and hospices for the reception of pilgrims. Jaffa, too, can boast of three first-class hotels, and good hostelries have been opened on Mount Carmel, at Nazareth, and Tiberias. But Jaffa, to be of any use in the development of a paying traffic, requires a good harbor. Since the opening of the railway to Jerusalem the necessity for a harbor at Jaffa has become the more urgent.

Another expedient suggested by the Consul is worthy of consideration. If the needed harbor at Jaffa cannot be constructed, the railway from Jerusalem might easily be extended to Port Said, a distance of only 230 miles over an intervening country almost perfectly level throughout. Jerusalem and the Holy Land could thus be visited without the necessity of a sea voyage to Jaffa and the troublesome landing at that port. To travelers on their way to or from India, the East, and Australia, an easy opportunity would be afforded of visiting the Holy Land by breaking their journey for a few days at Port Said.

Found Dead at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14.—A man about sixty-five years old was found dead on the State reservation just above the falls this morning, and his identity is a mystery. There were no papers on his person or marks on his clothing which would give a clue as to who he is, the only mark on his body being an anchor tattooed on his right hand near the thumb. He wore a full beard and mustache, both pure white, and had on a dark tweed suit. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Oceans of serge suits. All sorts and cuts.

Will you try one on and look in the glass?

Take plenty of time. The store is full; but you want a good fit. Take time.

$12 to $30.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A COLLEGE FOR BARBERS

TONSORIAL ARTISTS MAY NOW HAVE DIPLOMAS IF THEY WISH.

The Course of Instruction Takes Only Eight Weeks, During Which Time the Students Practice on Victims Who Do Not Pay—Steady Jobs Are Guaranteed to Graduates, and They Get a Set of Tools—Women Admitted as Well as Men.

Barbers may now have diplomas from a barbers' college, guaranteeing that they can shave a man without drawing a railroad map on his face and can cut hair in up-to-date style.

A barbers' college has been started at 97 Hudson Street. It advertises for young men to learn the barber's trade in two months. It guarantees them steady jobs in good shops when they have been graduated, as well as a free set of tools, consisting of two razors, two strops, a pair of shears, a pair of clippers, a hone, a comb, a tool case, and two white jackets.

The college is apparently a success, for there are already about forty-five students, of whom four or five are girls. American boys now have another chance of learning a trade, in spite of the trades unions, which continue to place severe restrictions on apprentices in all trades, without the least care as to what becomes of the growing-up children whom they will not allow to learn any trade.

Arthur B. Moller is the founder of this college, and he has already opened similar schools in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis. In regular barber's shops the apprentice is not allowed to scrape a customer's face for nearly a year, as barber's customers pay cash, and do not want to be hurt. The founder of the college, however, conceived the happy idea of shaving and clipping men gratis. There are always to be found men who will take the risk of being gashed in the cheek in order to save the price of two beers, and so the principal of the college takes his fees from the students, and the students get their experience with volunteer victims. Longshoremen, with tough skins and tougher nerves, are placed under the hands of the "slasher," who corresponds to the freshman in a university, while youths and men with delicate skins are attended to by those who have risen to the grade of tonsorial artists, and have acquired the adroitness and delicacy of touch that experience teaches. Even a "slasher," as he is called by his victims, must first learn how to care for his tools, and his operations are superintended by "skillful and painstaking instructors," who are ever ready to illustrate, correct, or suggest.

The Manhattan Barbers' School occupies the entire second floor of the building. It is in the form of a loft, with two long rows of barbers' chairs and benches in front of them, on which are placed the shaving mugs, bay rum, and cosmetics. Another row of ordinary cane chairs is placed near the door for the customers, who take their turn at the call of "Next," as in a regular barber's shop. Students begin at the lower end of the room and are gradually moved higher up as they emerge from the grade of slasher. Some deference is paid to the weaker sex, and the girls have chairs near the front windows. No girl's chair is ever empty.

The student's fee for the whole course is $25, which is paid in advance, but if the student prefers to pay in weekly installments he must pay $30. The forty-five students here do not live in the place, but board wherever they please. In other cities they can sleep in free cots in the school, and get meal tickets for neighboring restaurants at reduced rates. On Saturdays the students are allowed to go and work in regular barbers' shops and keep the wages that they make.

Some of the girls are very skillful. One has recently gone to work in a Brooklyn barber's shop conducted by her mother, where all the barbers are women.

"O'CONNER" MAY BE TRIED SOON.

Police Are Learning Something of the Mysterious Burglar.

Detective McCafferty of the Morrisania Police Station has been working on the case of the burglar who calls himself O'Conner, who was shot early in the morning of May 8 last while attempting to rob the house of Capt. John E. Bartow, at 1,020 Union Avenue, and, according to Capt. Creeden of the precinct, has succeeded in learning something about O'Conner's identity. O'Conner is said to be doing well at Bellevue Hospital. Capt. Creeden said that his examination would probably be held in the near future.

About the time of O'Conner's capture there had been so many burglaries in the neighborhood of Morrisania and Tremont that both precincts had a number of men at work in citizens' clothes, patrolling the residence district at night. At midnight on Thursday, May 7, two policemen were sent from the Morrisania Station on this work. They discovered two men acting suspiciously about Capt. Bartow's house. One of the men escaped. The other, O'Conner, fired a shot and was in turn shot in the neck. He was taken to Fordham Hospital supposedly in a dying condition. He refused to say a word about himself to any person. Burglars' tools were found upon him. He was afterward transferred to Bellevue.

A few days before O'Conner's capture a man named Dugan was arrested in Jersey City for shooting at his sister. He was held for a day or two and then discharged because the sister refused to press a complaint against him. Dugan's sister called at Bellevue Hospital after O'Conner was taken there, and through her it was learned that O'Conner had been going under the name of Dudley, was her husband and a companion of Dugan's.

Capt. Creeden thinks that Dugan would have been with O'Conner, or Dudley, on the morning of his capture if he had not been locked up at the time. The Captain also said a few days ago that he had reason to suspect that O'Conner and his gang were implicated in the Pope murder, which took place at a little saloon called "The Rest," on the Southern Boulevard, last Winter.

Thought Eccentric in Chicago.

From The Chicago Record.

"Beverly isn't like any other man I know."

"In what way does he differ from the rest?"

"He is courteous to people who couldn't possibly be of any service to him."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHAIRS FOR SUMMER HALLS.

The big, airy country hall, that serves as the Summer sitting room, must have easy chairs.

Our Colonial Designs in oak or mahogany are the ones to choose. Delightful old "Windsor" rockers—the tall backs reinforced from behind; odd three-cornered seats, the sides of the angular backs reaching forward to serve as arms; V-shaped chairs, whose tall, panel-like backs spread forward to form a head-rest at the top.

Factory prices make them as easy to buy as they are to use.

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June 15-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ITS FIFTY YEARS OF LIFE

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE TO CELEBRATE A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Meetings to be Held in London from June 28 Until July 4, Attended by Delegates from All Parts of the World—Its Grand Work for Religious Liberty—Prominent Americans Who Will Attend and Make Addresses.

One of the most notable religious and historical events of the middle of the present century will be commemorated in London this month, when the Evangelical Alliance celebrates the completion of the first fifty years of its existence. The exercises attending the golden jubilee will begin June 28, and will terminate July 4. Delegates from every Christian nation of the world will be in attendance, for the alliance has branches in every civilized country, standing, as it does, for religious liberty and all the essentials of Christianity. Among those who will attend the celebration from this city are William E. Dodge, President of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States; the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, General Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The history of the Evangelical Alliance is the history of the progress of religious liberty during the last half century. The alliance resulted from the labors of great exponents of the Christian faith in different lands, distinguished among whom were Thomas Chalmers of Scotland, John Angell James of England, George Fisch of France, Merle D'Aubigne of Switzerland, and William Patton, Samuel H. Cox, and Lyman Beecher of the United States. To Dr. William Patton, one of the founders of the Union Theological Seminary in this city, is given the credit of conceiving the idea of the alliance.

Dr. Patton wrote a letter to John Angell James in 1843 outlining such an organization, and proposing a meeting to be called in London to consider it. The project suggested by Dr. Patton made an important topic in the bi-centenary of the Westminster Assembly in July of that year. A conference of different denominations held in the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, in February, 1845, also discussed the proposition. A preliminary meeting was held in Liverpool in October, 1845, at which over 200 ministers and laymen, representing nearly twenty denominations, were in attendance. At that meeting it was determined to create a permanent organization, and a call was sent out for a meeting to be held in London the following year. The provisional committee appointed for the purpose met in April, 1846, several delegates being present from the United States.

The meeting for organization was held in Freemason's Hall, in London, Aug. 19 of that year. Prominent among the subjects for discussion at the meeting were sectarianism, infidelity, popery, the Sabbath, and Christian education. It was then resolved to organize branches in various countries, and since then national organizations have been established in Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Syria, Egypt, South Africa, Japan, China, Persia, East Indies, West Indies, Palestine, Australia, New-Zealand, Chile, and Mexico.

Although the prominent Christian men in the United States manifested a deep interest in the work which the Evangelical Alliance was carrying on among the nations, the full organization of the branch here was delayed until Jan. 30, 1867, when it was consummated at the Bible House, in this city. The late William E. Dodge was its first President, and remained at the head of the organization until his death, in 1883. John Jay was elected his successor, but the latter resigned in 1885, and William E. Dodge, son of the distinguished first President, was elected to the office, and has since held it.

The object of the alliance, "The furtherance of religious opinion with the intent to manifest and strengthen Christian unity and to promote religious liberty and co-operation in Christian work, without interfering with the internal affairs of the different denominations," took a strong hold upon the people of all shades of religious opinion, and the organization in this country has been successful from the start. It has lately undertaken a new work in organizing local branches in all parts of the land.

In addition to its aid to and guidance of the currents of thought and faith throughout the world, the Evangelical Alliance has been most powerful in averting and ameliorating persecutions and oppressions from time to time in various parts of the earth. One of its most recent efforts in the direction of ameliorating persecutions was in connection with its labors in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey. In this matter the Evangelical Alliance has taken a most active part.

To the Evangelical Alliance belongs the institution of the "Week of United and Universal Prayer" which is observed in every Christian country at the beginning of each year. The establishment of this week of prayer was suggested at a gathering of a few missionaries of different schools in Lodiana, India, in 1858. There the question of asking for the prayers of all the world was first broached. The alliance, still in its infancy, took up the subject, and issued the call, and has ever since sent forth the programme of topics to all Christendom before the beginning of each year.

In speaking of the work of the Evangelical Alliance during the fifty years of its existence, the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., its General Secretary, the other day said:

"It is scarcely possible to believe the condition of things which existed in many countries with regard to religious liberty only fifty years ago, as we look back upon it now. At that time religious intolerance prevailed almost everywhere in Protestant as well as in Roman Catholic countries, excepting in Great Britain and America. In some countries, as in Switzerland and Holland, the law permitted freedom of worship, but the intolerance of the people prevented its exercise. In Germany liberty of conscience was systematically denied. The administration of baptism or the celebration of the Lord's supper by Baptists was a crime, punishable by imprisonment. Such was the state of affairs in 1855 in Paris when the conference of the Evangelical Alliance was held in that city, that a paper which treated of religious liberty was suppressed. On that occasion also, incredible as it may seem, the Government had police officers present at the proceedings. The delegates were also compelled to ask permission of the Government before they could have a public dinner. This permission was finally, but reluctantly, given, on the condition that policemen in citizens' clothing should be present at the banquet. The delegates were also forbidden to sing hymns, offer prayers, or make speeches. This Paris conference lasted three days, and three policemen were detailed to attend each session.

"In Spain," Dr. Strong continued, "a word against the Papacy was a crime half a century ago. In Portugal conversion to Protestantism was punishable by death. All Italy, except Piedmont, was intolerant. United States Minister Marsh had his Bible taken from him by officials in 1861, thirty-five years ago, when he entered the Papal dominion. In Austria dissent was punished with terrible inhumanities. All South America, except New-Grenada, was utterly intolerant, as was Mexico also.

"But now religious liberty is more or less completely enjoyed in all Protestant countries and in some Roman Catholic ones. In France all churches and sects are equal under the law. In Italy all religious cults are tolerated, and there are eleven Protestant churches in Rome. In Spain Protestant worship is permitted under certain restraints. In Austro-Hungary the State recognizes the Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, the Greek Church, and the Jewish religion, but is intolerant toward the small Christian sects. In Mexico the law grants full religious liberty. In several South American States, as well as in Russia and Turkey, the laws are tolerant, but the authorities are more or less intolerant. In accomplishing this great change in sentiment of the countries cited, the Evangelical Alliance has exerted every effort, and to the labors of this organization in the last fifty years this change is chiefly due, in the opinion of those most capable of judging."

The delegates to the golden jubilee from the United States will leave for England this week. A limited number of the delegates will be received at Westminster Abbey June 27, and will be escorted through that historic structure by the Very Rev. Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster. Special sermons will be preached in about 100 churches and chapels of the metropolis by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, and many others, Sunday, June 28. The subject of these sermons will be "Christian Union." The meetings Monday, June 29, will be held in Exeter Hall. At the public gathering in the evening of that day, Lord Polwarth, the President of the British Alliance, will preside. The subsequent meetings will be held in Mildmay Conference Hall. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of this city will be one of the speakers Tuesday evening, June 30. The Venerable William Sinclair, Archdeacon of London, on the afternoon of that day, will accompany a number of delegates through St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of this city will deliver an address on "The Churches and the Movements of the Times" on Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard of this city the following afternoon will speak on "The Evangelical Alliance and Religious Liberty." William E. Dodge of this city will preside at a great missionary meeting, July 4.

The general subject of the conference will be "The True Unity of the Church, Which Is the Body of Christ." The list of preachers and speakers includes some of the most distinguished men in nearly every civilized nation.

BICYCLIST THE COMPLAINANT.

The Pedestrian Denies Upsetting Him and Is Discharged.

In case of a collision between a bicyclist and a pedestrian, it is usual for the pedestrian to be complainant when the matter reaches a police court, but yesterday this order was reversed, in Jefferson Market Police Court, when Levi H. Clement of 47 Willow Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned on a charge of assault, preferred by Solomon Lichenfeldt of 323 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Lichenfeldt told Magistrate Kudlich that he was riding down Broadway Saturday afternoon, and, as he crossed Houston Street, Clement ran out from the sidewalk, and, taking hold of the handles of the bicycle, knocked him into the street, almost under the hoofs of a pair of truck horses.

Clement told a different story. He said that he rushed out from the sidewalk to catch a cable car. When he reached the street, he was in danger of being run down by the truck, and he stepped back to save himself. At that moment Lichenfeldt, on his wheel, ran into him. The force of the collision, he said, knocked Lichenfeldt from his wheel. He denied that he had touched the handle bars of the bicycle. Patrick Mullarkey, the driver of the truck, corroborated Clement's story, and Magistrate Kudlich discharged him.

Miss Golden's Threat of Suicide.

Mrs. Clara Einhorn of 303 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, the wife of a hatter, received a letter yesterday evening from her sister, Hattie Golden, 18 years old, making a threat of suicide. Mr. Einhorn called at the Morgue yesterday morning and showed the letter to the officials there. He also visited several other public institutions. In the letter, which was dated June 11, Miss Golden intimated that she had given her sister much trouble, and said she was dying. She added: "If I do not die of God's will, I shall die by my own, because I did not let you rest during your young life and my parents in their graves."

CRIME IN TABULAR FORM

VALUABLE STATISTICS COLLECTED BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

Two Rural Districts Show a Greater Proportion of Bad to Good Citizens than London Does—Juvenile Offenders Increasing in Number—A Startling Number of "Journalists" in the List of Convictions—July is the Suicide Month.

A "blue book" giving "The Criminal Statistics of England and Wales for 1894" has just been issued by the British Government. Besides many extremely valuable tables, it contains an interesting preface by Mr. C. E. Troup, dealing with several important questions connected with the existence of crime.

Comparing the number of persons for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1893 and 1894, says The London Standard, in summarizing the book, "there appears a decrease in each of the six classes of crime dealt with. But a closer analysis shows that although crime in England on the whole has decreased, there are one or two important heads under which the figures are either stationary or show some increase. Whether this check in the diminution of crime under certain heads is of real consequence is held to be a matter not to be determined by reference to the figures of two years only.

"A comparison of 1894 with the annual average of previous quinquennial periods shows that while in certain respects the returns are satisfactory, yet in regard to the crimes of burglary, robbery, fraud, and forgery, the proportion per 100,000 of the population has undergone some increase. In previous years the diminution in crime in these groups was less marked than under other heads, and now the diminution appears to have received a check.

"By means of a diagram it is shown that robberies and forgeries reached a minimum in 1890, and burglaries and frauds in 1891, whereas since then all have been increasing more or less rapidly, except that in 1894 the figures under three of the heads are practically stationary. It is pointed out that the serious feature of this apparent check in the decrease of crime consists in the fact that it occurs precisely among those offenses which appertain especially to the professional or habitual criminal. Burglars and housebreakers, swindlers and forgers, belong to those classes in which 'the tendency of crime to diminish appears to be exhausted, and some tendency to increase is now to be observed.'

"The effect of shorter sentences on the apparent number of criminals comes under consideration, and readers are cautioned against the inference that in dealing with the crimes affected by the habitual offenders an increase of crime necessarily means an increase in the number of criminals. It has to be remembered that as the sentences passed on professional criminals are reduced in length, a greater proportion of these characters must necessarily be at large at any one time, and that, therefore, the number of crimes committed may be greater without the total number of perpetrators being increased.

"Passing to the subject of suicide, this class of offense appears to be persistently on the increase, considerably beyond what can be accounted for by the growth of the population.

"In respect to non-indictable offenses there is a satisfactory decrease under the several heads, except in regard to drunkenness and offenses under the vagrancy acts. But in the case of drunkenness, though the figure for 1894 is higher than for 1893, it falls considerably below the average of previous years, commencing with the quinquennial period 1874-8. The increase of cases under the vagrancy acts is due chiefly to greater activity in prosecuting for offenses of gaming.

"A table which includes the sentences passed for indictable offenses, both at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and by courts of summary jurisdiction, shows that the tendency to mitigation of sentences continues to operate, though not so strongly as in previous years. It is mentioned as a curious contrast to this exercise of leniency that there has recently been an increase in the number of cases for which the punishment of flogging has been imposed.

"A marked increase occurs in the proportion of prisoners previously convicted. As between 1893 and 1894 this proportion has risen from 50 to 54.5 per cent. But Mr. Troup does not think this indicates an increase in the number of habitual criminals. The effect of shorter sentences in increasing the number of professional criminals at large must enhance the proportion of previously convicted prisoners as compared with first offenders. There is also greater attention now than formerly to the antecedents of prisoners. The system of identifying previously convicted persons by means of anthropometry and finger prints has now been put into operation, and may be expected to increase considerably the detection of previous convictions.

"Treating of crime in relation to sex and age, it is shown that the proportion of women convicted of the different classes of crime remains substantially the same as in the previous year.

"Results of a striking nature are obtained when criminals are grouped according to their ages. It is remarked with regret that the proportion of offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one has increased appreciably. It was noticed in the Blue Book for 1893 that the proportion of criminals between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one was higher than at any other age, and that from that point the ratio declined as life advanced. For 1894 the proportion between sixteen and twenty-one is still higher than in 1893, while the diminution with increase of age is more rapid than before.

"It is remarkable that this increase in the proportion of juvenile criminals is not confined to England, but shows itself in the judicial statistics of all other countries. In Germany, the total number of persons convicted increased by 20 per cent. between 1888 and 1893, but the number of minors convicted in that period underwent an increase of 32 per cent.

Mr. Troup infers that, as youth is the time of activity and adventure, so it is necessarily the period when the tendency is strongest to run counter to law and custom and the precepts of morality. Of those who sow the wild oats of crime in earlier years, some, but not all, join permanently the ranks of the habitual criminals. Others, it is concluded, 'settle down to be unoffending, sometimes even respectable, citizens.' As they get older they find it 'decidedly harder to climb trees, but not nearly so hard to sit still.'

An inquiry into the geographical distribution of crime continues to exhibit London, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, "as the three most criminal counties in England," Monmouth being the worst, and London not so bad as Glamorgan, taking the number of crimes per 100,000 of the population. It is thought that the large amount of crime in Glamorgan is not due so much to "the corruption of the innocent Welshman," as to the immigration of disreputable and criminal characters of English, Irish, and foreign nationality. Monmouth is supposed to suffer through the influence of Newport.

Seaport towns figurely largely in the tables of crime. Including all indictable offenses, the Metropolis occupies a much better position than the seaports, while the agricultural counties are far better than London. In respect to the Metropolis, it is to be remembered that London has a threefold character, being at once the greatest seaport, the largest manufacturing town, and the chief pleasure resort in the Kingdom. Hence, if it were possible to make the distinction, the figures for crime in London should be distributed under the three heads of seaports, manufacturing towns, and pleasure towns.

Another distrubution of crime has reference to the months of the year. Attempts at suicide in 1894 reached their maximum in July, and were at a minimum in December. The same phenomenon presents itself in France.

Some new comparative tables have been introduced into the present volume, in order to throw light on the proportion of convictions to acquittals. It is found that this proportion has somewhat increased in recent years.

Care has to be exercised in the use of the figures. Thus, it appears that for every 100 murders known to the police, there are only sixteen convictions. But reasons are given for concluding that the number of murders which go altogether unpunished is very much smaller than would be supposed by merely comparing the number of reported murders with the number of persons convicted of murder. There are cases in which the murderer commits suicide, and others in which the provocation was ample for manslaughter. Of course, in such a case as that which has lately attracted much attention, there are many murders of infants, while one person is convicted.

With regard to the occupations and status of offenders, a table shows the number of persons convicted of various crimes at Assizes and Quarter Sessions who were returned as belonging to certain professions, and their proportion to the total number of persons shown in the census report as engaged in each profession. According to this table, the proportion is especially high among "authors, editors, and journalists." It is considered that an obvious explanation of this high figure is to be found in the fact that certain criminals are more disposed to claim connection with journalism than with any other profession. "Accountants" come next in order, and are supposed to include a class of persons usually known as betting agents.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR DR. DEEMS

Former Pastor of the Church of the Strangers Eulogized.

Many persons, parishioners and others, attended the services in memory of the Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D., in Prohibition Park, yesterday afternoon. The choir of the Church of the Strangers opened the services with an anthem. After a prayer by the Rev. Charles R. Kingsley, Ph. D., pastor of Immanuel Church, Prohibition Park, an address was given by the Rev. Edward M. Deems, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Hornellsville, N. Y.

This address was a résumé of Charles Deems's life work, shown more particularly in the efforts he made to stamp out the saloons and liquor traffic from New-York City. The speaker showed how, through his life of over seventy years, Charles Deems had one central idea which governed his actions.

The source of crime he believed was to be found in the barroom, which, either directly or indirectly, was responsible for nine-tenths of the crime and vice of this great metropolis of the New World.

The speaker divided Charles Deems's life work into two parts; the first, commencing when he was but thirteen years of age, ended with his fifty-second year.

"It was during the second half of his life that the late rector of the Church of the Strangers made his most strenuous efforts against the liquor traffic," he said. "He looked at both of the great political parties from the same point of view; both catered more or less to the rumsellers, and the only party that he looked to for salvation was the temperance party.

"Charles F. Deems believed from the depth of his heart that nothing short of prohibition throughout the States and Territories of the Union could save the great Republic from ruin. The only other conceivable way was by revolution, and that, of course, the rector could not advise."

The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, then delivered a short address, in which he lauded the memory of his predecessor, the beloved Dr. Deems. Mr. Blackburn spoke of the great good Dr. Deems did for years, not only among the poor, but among the rich—the poor-rich, who also needed their share of comfort, though this was often forgotten.

A noteworthy fact abut Dr. Deems was that during his residence in New-York, extending over a period of twenty-five years, he only took one vacation—a trip to Europe.

A short address followed by the Rev. Joseph Hodson, D. D., and the exercises closed with an anthem by the church choir.

OUR FIGHTERS ON SEAS

SHIPS WE HAVE AND OTHERS THAT WILL SOON BE AFLOAT.

Our Naval Force, in a Few Years, Will Be One Not to be Despised—Battleships, Monitors, and Fast Cruisers—Some of Them Unequaled in European Waters—How Big Liners Can Be Made Effective Commerce Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Much gratification is felt among naval officers over the success of the friends of the navy in getting three battleships authorized by Congress, instead of the two proposed by the Senate. The naval men declare that the navy is being built up none too rapidly to keep us in the position of a respectable naval power, but they say that within a few years we shall have a force not to be despised. The American Navy holds the fifth place among the navies of the world, and is exceeded only by those of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, in the order named. Germany is also a competitor with the United States for the honor of filling the fifth place, but in point of all-round efficiency the navy of the United States is superior.

Of distinctively fighting ships, the United States will have in commission by the close of this year fourteen superb vessels. These will be the Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon, and Iowa, first-class battleships; the Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monterey, and Monadnock of the monitor class; the Maine and Texas, second-class battleships, and the Brooklyn and New-York, armored cruisers. As a supplement to these, the United States has a fleet of fast cruising vessels, at least thirty in number, which would be useful as commerce destroyers in time of war, and which carry batteries of such weight as would enable them to fight on even terms with vessels of their own class in any European navy. Two battleships, to be named the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, are now in process of construction, and these, added to the three authorized at the session just closed, will when completed increase the number of our fighting craft to seventeen.

The battleships of the Massachusetts class have no superiors. They carry batteries consisting of 4 thirteen-inch, 8 eight-inch, and 6 six-inch guns. Their defensive qualities are relatively great, and, in the opinion of ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy of New-York, they can whip anything afloat. Our armored cruisers, the Brooklyn and New-York, have no equals in European waters. The New-York was the first constructed, and she is in every way the superior of the Blake, the crack armored cruiser of the British Navy, with which she is usually compared. The Brooklyn, which will be in commission a few months hence, will be a distinct improvement over her predecessor.

It is a gratifying feature of the American Navy that each new vessel or group of vessels is an improvement over vessels of the same type previously built. They are, moreover, American from stem to stern. They are built at American shipyards by American workingmen, and the armor in which they are sheathed is of American manufacture. In the event of war, the monitors would be a powerful auxiliary to our fleets of fast-sailing ships. These vessels are essentially coast defenders, and are not expected to leave the harbors. Like the battleships, they carry batteries of a formidable character, and many naval experts regard them as superior even to the battleships of modern type.

The provision in the Naval bill for rapid-fire guns will enable the department, in case of war, to utilize the New-York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul of the American Line. This quartet of ocean liners are under subvention and their services will be at the disposal of the Government whenever needed. Armed with five-inch rapid-fire guns, they could of themselves, within a few months, destroy the commerce of so great a nation as Great Britain. Supplemented, however, by such fliers as the Columbia, the Minneapolis, and other fast cruisers in the navy, an enemy's commerce, navy men say, could not maintain itself on the ocean thirty days.

When it is remembered that if war arose with a foreign country, all of our vessels except a few of the cruising class, could be used for defense in home waters, it will be seen that even at the present time the United States is not in a position to be trifled with, for no European country could utilize more than a part of its fleet against us. Probably half of such a country's naval strength would be needed to protect its colonies and its interests in other parts of the world.

So far as Spain is concerned, she would be hopelessly outclassed. Her whole available navy, even on paper, is greatly inferior to ours. She has no fighting vessels which in their offensive or defensive qualities can be compared with our battleships or monitors, and in the matter of cruising vessels she is equally far behind the United States.

Age of the Ancients.

From The Boston Transcript.

The average age of the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company enlisted for the trip to England is forty-eight years. The youngest member is twenty-six years of age; the eldest is seventy-six. Four members are over seventy-two years of age. There are but five members under thirty.

PUTTING THE DEMOCRATS OUT.

Reduction of the Party Membership in the House—Pending Contests.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The reduction of the Democratic membership, sometimes at the rate of two a day, as a surviving member of the House sarcastically remarked, has left 92 Democrats in their seats. The party began the session with 105. Eleven Republicans and Populists have been seated in place of Democrats, and two Democratic seats have been declared vacant.

The Republicans take some credit to themselves, however, for having decided twenty cases of Republican and Populist contests in favor of the sitting Democrats. These cases, with one or two exceptions, were cases where the evidence in support of the contest was of the flimsiest character and the contest was apparently made in order to earn fees for the attorneys. Some of these cases had merit and involved questions of law or equity which were decided by the Republican majority of the committee having them in charge with considerable fairness.

Three cases are pending on the House calendar and two before the committees. The three on the calendar are all favorable to the sitting Democrats, and increase the number of cases so decided to twenty-three. A fight will be made, however, in two, if not in all of these cases, against the report of the committee, and it is not unlikely that the big Republican majority will unseat the Democratic members at the next session.

One of these cases is that of the popular young sound-money Democrat, Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia. Mr. Tucker would probably have been unseated if a vote had been taken at this session, for the McKinley leaders had marked him for slaughter and the Virginia Republicans represented that keeping him in his seat would injure the party chances this Autumn. These influences will have lost something of their force after the election, and Mr. Tucker may keep his seat. The twelve Democrats already unseated include McGann of Illinois, who voluntarily gave up his seat when convinced by a recount that young Representative Belknap had been fairly elected.

Other Democrats who lost their seats were Tarsney of Missouri, Boatner of Louisiana, Elliott of South Carolina, and Walsh of New-York, all sound-money men. The seat of Judge Boatner was declared vacant, and he will be seated to fill the vacancy. The other seat was that of Mr. Stokes of South Carolina. The Kentucky case, which is still before the committee, is that of Hopkins vs. Kendall, and it is important as deciding the control of the Kentucky delegation in case the election of President is thrown into the House, where each State votes as a unit. A great deal of partisanship will enter into the case next Winter if there is no choice of President by the people, but the decision will lose its importance if a President is chosen by the Electoral College.

SAYS CAPT. O'BRIEN WAS UNFAIR.

Hall Declares that His Alleged Identification Was a Farce.

John Hall, alias "The Irish Baron," of 340 West Fortieth Street was again arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on suspicion that he had stolen a gold watch from F. Travers of 16 and 18 Exchange Place. When the Central Office detectives arraigned Hall on Saturday they told the Magistrate that he was an ex-convict, and said that Travers was robbed on a train in the Grand Central Station Wednesday morning. They said that they had arrested Hall on suspicion, and that Travers identified him as the man. They also suspected Hall of stealing another watch.

Hall on Saturday protested that he was at present living an honest life. He declared that he could prove that he was in Jersey at the time of the theft.

After Mr. Travers told Magistrate Kudlich yesterday that Hall was the man who had robbed him, the Magistrate asked Hall what he had to say for himself. Hall replied:

"Your Honor, I was outrageously treated at Headquarters by Capt. O'Brien. When this gentleman called at Headquarters yesterday to identify the thief that had taken his watch, Capt. O'Brien brought him into the room, and I was the only man in citizen's clothes there. O'Brien pointed to me and asked if I was not the man that robbed him. Travers said that he could not be sure. Then O'Brien looked at me and took me to where the light was stronger, and told Travers to look again. Travers did so, and again said that he could not be sure. O'Brien then made me stand so that Travers could see only my profile and then so he could see my back, but through half a dozen positions Travers always said that he could not state positively that I was the man. Finally he joked at me and said, 'I believe he is the man that robbed me,' and on that identification they immediately said that they were satisfied and locked me up. The other watch I am accused of stealing is my own property."

"Is that statement true?" asked Magistrate Kudlich of Mr. Travers.

"Well, your Honor," said Travers, "I was not sure at first that he was the man that robbed me, but I am sure now."

"Furthermore, your Honor," interrupted Hall, "if they want to hold me, I want you to give me time to get my witnesses, and I will prove that I was in Jersey at the time of the theft."

"You're discharged," said Magistrate Kudlich.

Buffalo Carp.

Beardstown, (Ill.) Letter to The Fishing Gazette.

We have a fish in the Illinois River which does not feed on anything except vegetable matter, and its name is buffalo carp. This fish in every way is superior to the German carp. The buffalo carp we ship in carload lots to New-York in the Winter season, and at times they sell at a fair profit to the fisherman. In the Summer they are shipped to all parts of the West. We learn that no one in New-York except the Jews eat the buffalo carp, but we think if some of the Gentiles would try them they would be surprised, as they are a purely vegetable-eating fish, and exceedingly sweet to the taste.

INSIST ON THEIR RIGHTS

FIGHT OF THE NORTH SIDERS FOR A CONTINUOUS RIDE.

Determined Efforts to be Made at the Hearing Wednesday Before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners on the Complaint Against the Manhattan Railway Company—No Faith in Promises—Will Not Obey Law Until Compelled.

The hearing next Wednesday before the Board of State Railroad Commissioners of the complaint brought by George J. Grossman against the Manhattan Railway Company will attract considerable attention on account of the flagrant violation of the law which is then to be brought to the notice of the board. North siders are preparing to make a determined fight at that time for their rights.

The Manhattan Railway Company has for nearly two years openly and without attempt at concealment violated Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, which entitles passengers on the east side lines to continuous passage without change of cars across the Harlem River.

The residents of the north side who are the persons chiefly affected by this neglect to comply with the law, and who are put thereby to the greatest possible inconvenience, have done all that was in their power without going to law to make the company run continuous trains.

"All we have got for our trouble," said a lawyer yesterday who lives on the north side, "has been pretty promises, evasive explanations, and, in the end, absolute ignoring. This brazen and continued violation of the law is, so far as I know, without parallel in the history of the city.

Committees from north side bodies that called on the company were pacified temporarily with promises that a date would be fixed when through trains would be run. No date has been fixed, and it would have meant nothing if it had been, for I see that Mr. Sage promised to do this same thing at the last hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission and then when the time came quietly kept away from the hearing altogether.

"A few continuous trains are run on Second Avenue during the busy evening hours, but that does not satisfy the law. Every man who gets into a Second or Third Avenue train to ride to Tremont has the right to keep his seat and sue the company for his fare because he is obliged to change cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

"The history of this whole matter is instructive, and the north siders have thoroughly learned the lesson that the Manhattan Railway Company only acts for its own advantage, and that it will do nothing for the convenience of the vast public that involves expensive alterations unless it is positively forced to do it.

"We north siders were ready enough with our votes and even to bond our property when the tunnel scheme was talked of, but we are all now together in the determination that the company shall have no further concessions until it complies with the law and gives to its patrons their simplest rights."

"Of course, we understand that everything cannot be done at once," said another north side resident, "and that some switch alterations will be necessary before the company can run continuous trains. But we have all along been reasonable in this matter, and have requested that a date be fixed when we could expect accommodation. The company has taken advantage of this to give us empty promises.

"We asked the company to run every third or fourth train through if it was not possible with present tracks and switches to run every train through. Our reasonable attitude seems to have been interpreted by the officials to mean that we would stand to give us much more bullying and bulldozing. It won't be so easy to satisfy the Board of State Railroad Commissioners."

The Commissioners have power "to keep informed of the manner in which all railroads are operated for the security and accommodation of the public and their compliance with the provisions of their charters and of law."

NELSON BURNSIDE KILLS HIMSELF.

Family Say by Accident—Police Call It Suicide.

Nelson Burnside, who lived at 254 West Twenty-fourth Street, shot himself to death yesterday afternoon—by accident, his family say; with suicidal intent the police say they believe.

Burnside was employed as a car inspector by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. He returned Saturday night from a ten days' trip through Canada. Shortly before his departure he bought a revolver, and, after explaining the mechanism to his wife, left it with her for her protection.

His wife saw him yesterday afternoon sitting in the back parlor examining the weapon. A moment later she heard three shots in rapid succession. She rushed to her husband and found that one of the bullets had entered his body just above the heart and another directly below it. The third bullet could not be found. A doctor who was called found Burnside still breathing, but the wounded man died within five minutes.

No cause can be assigned for suicide, as the man had no troubles as far as known. The contention of his family that death was accidental is not believed by the police, owing to the fact three shots were fired. Mr. Burnside leaves, besides his wife, left unmarried daughters.

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SYNOPSIS.

Gerald Dover has planned a match between his friend, Sir Wilfred Carr, and his cousin, Rosalind Ormonde, the heiress of an ancient family. Gerald invites Wilfred to visit him at his house near Rosalind's estate. The day he is to meet Rosalind, Sir Wilfred rides over to her castle with his friend, Arthur Brandon, to look about the castle grounds. They find Rosalind and her friend, Margery Staines, at the gate, and mistake them for village maidens. Rosalind and Margery show them about the place. The party discusses the supposedly absent Rosalind, and Sir Wilfred is led into a betrayal of his designs on the heiress. The girls convey to him the impression that she is old and ugly. As the men are leaving, Sir Wilfred, who is mightily taken with Margery, tries to kiss her. She slaps his face violently.

PART II.

Margery's pretty, merry face was white with anger, as she moved haughtily away; Carr, very red, with three white stripes on his cheek, was the first of the four to recover composure. He moved off with a muttered apology and a forced jest about striking arguments, and, seating himself within the shadow of the broken wall, where a room had once been, began to smoke fiercely.

"Hard hit for once, my good Wilfred," Brandon said, joining him, after a civil good morning to Rosalind. "Jolly little girl that. Straightforward. No nonsense about her. Hits out as if she meant it."

"——!" observed Sir Wilfred, briefly.

"Wretch!" Margery sobbed, under the shadow of cedar that reached from the ruined upper room whither she had fled to the wall under which the two men were smoking. "Nasty, horrid—"

"Nonsense, child," interrupted Rosalind. "After all, perhaps it served us right for letting them think us—"

"Us, indeed! Nobody kissed you!"

"Or you, either; come, come!" continued Rosalind, drawing her cousin gently along the narrow path on the first story of the ruin to a deep-recessed ogee window in the cool thickness of the wall, where they could sit comfortably. "You had the best of it, Margie. I don't think he'll want any more ginger-pop just yet, do you? Oh, hush! look!"

Both peeped through the unglazed window, which was partially hidden by cedar boughs, and saw immediately beneath them the subjects of their conversation. Carr, the white marks still on his flushed cheek, was speaking with unusual energy.

"If good looks were virtues, he'd soon be in Paradise," whispered Rosalind.

"Ah! Miss Dragon, he'd have got no ginger-pop from you," murmured Margie, laughing, with the tears still on her peach-like cheeks and in her merry eyes.

"I don't care," Carr was saying, emphatically, "I must have her, or I shall be clean stone broke."

"What! marry a spiteful, frumpish old maid for an owl's nest and a heap of ruins?"

"And half the county, and Heaven knows what besides. It's positively sinful for all that fine property to be thrown away on a woman. It ought not to be allowed in any Christian country."

"Well, but what would stone broke youths do with no heiresses to marry?"

"Positively sinful," he repeated, with pious energy. "And here am I, with at least two-thirds of my rents unpaid, and all kinds of burdens on the estates, and the mater's jointure, and her house, and the girls' portions, not to speak of their keep, and mortgages here and there and everywhere, and a run of ill-luck at Monte Carlo last March, and losing heavily on Glendower, and that beast of a trainer letting Young Lochinvar be got at, besides—one must have one's fling now and then; one can't always live like an anchorite—"

"Did you ever—" drawled Brandon, slowly, "ah—try?"

"I cannot understand the principles on which this beast of a world is governed," complained Carr, pathetically. "Here do this—!—What's this creeping inside my collar?" he said, putting up his hand. "Little stones."

"Old crone?"

"Unmarried woman, positively rolling in riches. Dover says she has a whole coal mine to herself."

"To roll in?"

"And here am I—Oh! I'll make the plunge—though she's as ugly as sin, as old as Methuselah, as stupid as an owl, as ill-tempered as a sick bear, and as wicked as the devil—I'll have her, I say. Confound it!" he cried, putting up his hand to his collar again, "what can this be?"

"The family ghost protesting," explained Brandon, with a delighted grin, as his eye followed a thin stream of mortar from inside Sir Wilfred's collar to its source in a slender hand vanishing in the window. "But suppose she won't have you? She must be a dab at refusing by this time?"

"She's a woman," returned Sir Wilfred, with a singular smile. "Oh! confound this

Its Source in a Slender Hand Vanishing from the Window.

dust!" he added, shifting his position; "it's all over the place. She should keep it in better repair. She's a woman, Arthur."

"Most heiresses are, still they sometimes refuse."

"They refuse some men. My good Brandon, want a woman, and have a woman, that's my experience. Confound it all! the whole blessed place is coming down!" he cried, jumping up under a shower of stone chips and dust, and turning with well-powdered hair to look up at the window, where no living thing could be seen. "Let us cut this. The horses will be at the foot of the hill."

Long, level rays of a setting sun were filling one of a suite of drawing-rooms opening picturesquely into each other at Carlen House when Rosalind entered it that evening. She looked at the western glory, looked away and went into another, a south-facing room, where she beheld herself in a full-length mirror with the reddening radiance streaming past and touching her pearl-white satin skirts. "'As ugly as sin, as ill-tempered as a sick bear?' was that it, Margie?"

Margery, in white lace over blue, laughed; the first guest was announced, and another and another. Two men, whose names did not reach the hostess, were joined and received by Gerald Dover and led up to her.

"At last, Rosalind," her cousin said, "here, at last, is my old friend, Sir Wilfred Carr."

Sir Wilfred's gaze had vainly sought the plain, old maidish frump he expected; he was a little dazzled by the sunset light from the room behind his hostess. She expressed cordial pleasure at seeing her cousin's friend, so well known to her by report, in a voice that made him look up in her face with a start. He saw a slim, graceful figure in shining satin draperies, with gleaming arms and fair white neck bemocking the unusually fine pearls she wore. She had kind, brown eyes, dark hair, curling low on a broad open brow, a firm mouth, with little humorous dimples at the corners, and a genial condescension in her manner, which was one of welcome, and yet she was like cold chills ran over him at the thought—she was very like the girl with the broom, the old hat, and the tucked-up skirts and sleeves who showed the ruins. And alas! innocently smiling at her side in blue and white was the very pretty fair-haired girl by whom he had been so hard hit an hour or two since.

"Plain—with such a temper—frumpish—not yet fifty—not too poor to be popular—the dragon to be faced. Good Lord! I've done it this time, and no mistake," he

A Voice That Made Him Look Up with a Start.

thought, trying to remember how much Miss Ormonde could have heard: "A nasty trick to play on a man!"

For a moment, realizing that the game was lost, he was taken aback and utterly routed; but by the time Brandon had been presented to Miss Ormonde and his blushing self made known to Miss Margery Staines, he was, as he expressed it, all there again, and so cool and apparently unconscious of what had gone before, as almost to persuade Rosalind, when she found herself following her guests in to dinner on the amiably chatting person's arm, that he and the picturesque youth of the castle were different people.

Carlen Castle, unlike Sir Wilfred, was blushing beautifully in the sunset on the hill in sight of the windows of the large, cool hall, in which they were dining. Mr. Brandon, who took Margery in, commented upon its beauty to her.

"Isn't it a dear old owl's nest?" Rosalind struck in. "We are very fond of our

YALE VERSUS WISCONSIN

FRESHMAN TO ROW A WESTERN CREW ON LAKE SALTONSTALL.

The Eastern Young Men in Good Form and Rowing Well in Spite of Little Coaching from Graduates—Something About the Men Who Will Row—A New Stroke for the Eastern Collegians to Contest Against.

NEW-HAVEN, June 13.—Between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock Thursday, June 18, the first Western crew that ever came to the East to cross blades with an eight belonging to one of the old universities of this part of the country will meet the freshman crew of Yale University. It will be an innovation in other respects than a contest in which a Western crew takes a prominent part. The Western men will be from the University of Wisconsin. The crews will row on Lake Saltonstall, which has been abandoned for many years by oarsmen of Yale, although a score of years ago it was the sheet of water on which pretty much all the races of the university took place, even including the contests in which the 'Varsity crew was conspicuous.

This race will make emphatic another point. It will be the only occasion in America in which a Yale crew will meet a rival university crew this year. Harvard is blocked from a race with Yale because of the prohibitory ruling of the athletic authorities of the Cambridge university. There will be no meeting on the Thames at New-London this season such as has marked the closing week of the Yale-Harvard Universities in the past. Harvard, with her 'Varsity crew, went to Poughkeepsie this year, and Yale's 'Varsity eight has gone abroad to face the great oarsmen of England.

With this, therefore, being the only boating contest in which Yale figures on this side of the Atlantic, there is naturally a great deal of interest taken in the coming struggle by the university boys, although ordinarily there is not an overwhelming amount of concern on the Yale campus about that in which the freshman crew figures.

At the present time the Yale boathouse on the banks of the Mill River is the scene of about as much activity as in former years, when the 'Varsity eight was every day practicing to meet Harvard. It is just about this time of the year that the 'Varsity crew would be putting in the final days at practice in the New-Haven Harbor, preparatory to starting for the three weeks' sojourn at Gales Ferry, at New-London. But the 'Varsity is in England, and the freshmen who are to row against the Western college are at the boathouse every afternoon for the usual hour or two's spin up and down the New-Haven Harbor.

Manager Preston of the Yale freshman crew has received from the management of the letter Wisconsin crew a letter containing an outline of the plans of the Western men. The latter expect to reach this city tomorrow afternoon, and the visitors will go at once to East Haven, where the lake is, a distance of about five miles from the Yale campus. The Wisconsin men will come to New-Haven on a special car, and this will be backed on to a siding near by Lake Saltonstall. The members of the crew will make the special car their home during their stay at the lake.

A special freight car will arrive about the same time, on which will be the shell in which the Western men will row. It was the intention to load the shell in the upper part of the sleeper in which they themselves will travel from the West, but it was found impracticable, and a freight car had to be engaged for the purpose. The arrival of the men from the West Monday will give them about three days during which they can practice on the lake, and thus get pretty well acquainted with the course over which they are to row against Yale's freshmen. That they might have every accommodation and convenience possible, the Yale men placed at their disposal a boathouse in which the Westerners' shell can be housed during their stay at the lake. The exact time of the race will not be decided upon until the Western crew and the Yale men have a consultation the coming week.

Now about the Yale rowers and their prospect of victory. The freshmen, it can be said, on the authority of one who has watched them work in the boat for several days, are in pretty fair form. Just now the men are at their final examinations, and this has a tendency to divert them somewhat from the constant practice that had characterized their work up to the beginning of the examinations.

The crew is lighter than the average Yale freshman crew, in other respect the men have been at a great disadvantage. Heretofore they have had the great benefit to be derived from the coaching of graduate coachers, inasmuch as the latter up to the departure of the 'Varsity men for Europe a week ago, put in all their spare time with the eight that was going abroad. This lack of graduate coachers is much of a detriment in the development of a freshman eight. When the crews rowed at New-London the freshmen always had more or less attention for the two weeks they were there from the prince of coachers, Capt. "Bob" Cook. They will not only miss this, but they will also miss the rest that is always of great benefit to the freshmen, namely, the two weeks at New-London right after the final examinations at the university. During these two weeks all they had to do was to develop into oarsmen. Under existing circumstances they will wind up on their examinations only the day before the race on Saltonstall, thus ending a mental strain right at the moment practically that they are to get into their shell for a desperate contest against the Wisconsin University eight.

The coaching has been done mainly by undergraduates, W. D. Smith, W. R. Cross, and James H. Knapp, seniors, who have been substitutes on the 'Varsity eight. During the last month Knapp has been the only coach. It is expected that for the few days that remain some of the Captains of former 'Varsity crews will come to town to give the young men a brushing up in their rowing that will help to make up for the loss of recognized coachers during the season.

Since Easter there has been noticed a steady but slow improvement in the work of the crew. They are keeping the boat on a fairly even keel, and there is none of that stopping between strokes which has been a disparaging and disagreeable feature of the regular practice of Yale freshman crews. One criticism can be made and that is, the men are slow on the catch. But this imperfection, serious as it is, will, under the advice of the big coachers, who will put in a few days with the boys, largely disappear, and the boys will make their appearance on the lake in creditable condition.

The watch has been put on the speed of the young men, and the result has not been especially encouraging. The two miles, which is the length of the course to be rowed, has been covered in about 20:40. This is not regarded as specially fast speed. Nevertheless, the crew is confident that much better time will be made before the date of the race, and so are those boating officials of the university who have taken a keen interest in the freshmen.

There has been a good deal of speculation on the Yale campus about the style of rowing that the Western crew will show the Eastern university men on Lake Saltonstall. In the first place, it has been reported to the boating men at Yale that the Wisconsin eight is in first-class condition, and this report has been an incentive to Yale to get into as fine shape as possible to meet the men from the West. The latter are reported on the campus to be more sinewy, and have been under the direction of more experienced oarsmen than the Yale boys. They have done much more rowing than Yale, many of them having been on their class crews, and, of course, this is an advantage they possess over the Yale crew.

The stroke of the visitors has been discussed at Yale. Their style of rowing is termed on the campus and in the East generally the "donkey engine stroke." The principle of that kind of rowing seems to be to put all the strength in the blade work, the body work being apparently of secondary importance. As a whole, the Western stroke is very nearly like that which the German crews row. This will be another occasion on which the Yale "Bob" Cook stroke will have an opportunity to measure its merits with those of the "donkey engine stroke."

Guy Richards, the well-known Columbia coach, will be the referee. The course has been measured and staked out, and it is expected that nearly the whole college and a big part of the townspeople will turn out to see the race. After the contest, the Wisconsin men will be royally entertained by the Yale boys. The statistics of the two crews are as follows:

YALE.

Walter K. Sturges, '98, S., bow, of Providence, R. I., is nineteen years old, weighs 160 pounds, height 5 feet 8 inches, and prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Theo Wright, '99, May 2, of Buffalo, N. Y., is eighteen years old, weighs 170 pounds, height 5 feet 8½ inches, and prepared for Yale at the Buffalo High School.

George P. Baker, '99, of Union Hill, N. Y., rows at No. 3. He is twenty-one years of age, weighs 170 pounds, and is 5 feet 11½ inches in height. He prepared for college at Geneseo Normal School.

William P. Slocovich, '98, S., rows at No. 4. He comes from Brooklyn, N. Y., is twenty years of age, weighs 171 pounds, is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and prepared at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Harleigh Parkhurst, '98, S., No. 5, of Hartford, Conn., is twenty years of age, weighs 164 pounds, is 6 feet high, and prepared for college at the Hartford High School.

Nelson Howard, '98, S., No. 6, is from Brownsbury, Canada. He is twenty years old, weighs 156 pounds, is 5 feet 11½ inches in height, and fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in this city.

W. B. S. Griswold, '99, (captain,) rows at No. 7. He comes from Erie, Penn., is nineteen years of age, weighs .82 pounds, is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and prepared at Black Hall School, Lyme, Conn.

Thomas D. Iselin, '99, stroke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is eighteen years of age, weighs 156 pounds, is 6 feet in height, and prepared at the Brooklyn Latin School.

Alexander B. Marvin, '99, substitute, is from New-Rochelle, N. Y. He prepared for college with a private tutor. He is nineteen years of age, weighs 157 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height.

Arthur F. Way, '99, substitute, of Westfield, Mass., is twenty years of age, weighs 153 pounds, is 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and prepared for college with a tutor.

Austin Cheney, '98, S., substitute, is from South Manchester, Conn., and prepared for college at the Hotchkiss School of Cokeville, Conn. He is nineteen years of age, weighs 164½ pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

Frederick W. Abbott, '99, substitute, of Plainfield, N. J., is nineteen years of age, weighs 180 pounds, and is 6 feet in height. He prepared at Leal's Academy of Plainfield.

L. F. Green, '99, of Albion, N. Y., is the coxswain. He weighs 110 pounds.

WISCONSIN.

A. F. Alexander, who will row bow, is a sophomore. He rowed on last year's crew, and played with the 1895 football team. He comes from Menominee, Wis., and weighs 151 pounds.

Walter Alexander, No. 2 and Captain, is from Milwaukee. He is a junior in college and a fine athlete, having played on the football team for three years and being Captain of his freshman crew. He weighs 160 pounds.

Marshall Seymour, '98, rows at No. 3. He belongs in Beloit, Wis., and weighs 157 pounds.

Curran McConville of La Crosse, Wis., will row at No. 4. He is in the sophomore class, and weighs 159 pounds.

Harry Forest of Manitowoc, Wis., is the heaviest man on the crew, weighing 174 pounds. He rowed on the crew last year, and was a member of the 1895 football team. He rows at No. 5.

Lee Austin of Janesville, Wis., rows at No. 6. He weighs 164 pounds, and this is his record year on the crew.

William Dietrich, '98, rows at No. 7. He was a substitute on the crew last year, and weighs 153½ pounds.

Lester Street of Dixon, Ill., pulls stroke. He is in the sophomore class, and was a substitute on last year's crew. He is also a football player. He weighs 159 pounds.

Harry Crandall of Milwaukee is the coxswain. He is a sophomore, and weighs 105 pounds.

The substitutes are Kinnaird of McGregor, Iowa, and Daniels of Madison, Wis.

FATHER M'LOUGHLIN'S CHURCH.

Will Replace His Burned One with a Gothic Marble Structure.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 13.—The Rev. Father Thomas McLoughlin, who for forty years has presided over the parish of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and is known among his parishioners as "Father Tom," has succeeded at last in making arrangements by which a handsome white marble church edifice is to be erected, in Centre Avenue, on the site of the one that was struck by lightning and burned, on the night of June 25, 1890.

The contract for the building has been awarded, and the work of clearing away the charred timbers and other débris from the cellars of the former church building was begun early in the week.

The lightning that struck the church may be said, figuratively, to have cut "Father Tom's" parish in two. The Iselin family offered to replace the wooden building, but the conditions were such that "Father Tom" opposed the proposition. As a result, an application was made to have the parish divided, and in due time a new parish was founded, and the Iselins built the beautiful Church of St. Gabriel, considered to be one of the most ornate structures in Westchester County. Just why "Father Tom" and the Iselins failed to agree is probably unknown to any save those intimately concerned in the matter. It is certain, at any rate, that the friends of the venerable priest believed that he did what he thought was right, and the parishioners of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament lost none of their affection for their rector, who had worked among them so long and faithfully. They never doubted, either, that "Father Tom" would make good his promise some day to provide a new and handsome church edifice, that would compare favorably with any Roman Catholic church in the diocese, outside the large cities. It is not surprising, therefore, that the parishioners who have been worshipping in a little wooden structure, near the gymnasium, should feel gratified now, on seeing active preparations begun for their new church, under the sanction of Archbishop Corrigan.

The storm of June 25, 1890, is well remembered in New-Rochelle. The lightning was of unusual severity. It struck the steeple of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and set it on fire; and another bolt shattered the village liberty pole. Men were at work inside the church of the Blessed Sacrament, removing the furniture, when the great bell that hung in the tower came crashing down on the marble steps. Almost at the same instant fire shot through the body of the church, and those working inside had to hasten to save their lives. The bell has remained where it fell ever since. There are several big cracks in the metal, and the bell cannot be used again. Many persons, seeing the bell lying on its side, have stopped and examined the inscription, "Venite Adoremus Dominum in Sanctissimo sui Amoris Sacramento." Below the Latin inscription are the words, "The Gift of Timothy and Catherine Cashman."

"Father Tom" was not daunted by the loss of the church edifice, which was almost new, nor by the division of his parish. He was able some time ago to secure a large quantity of white marble from a church edifice that was torn down, at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New-York City. The building material was brought to New-Rochelle by boat, and piled on the parish land, ready for use.

Peter and Jacob A. Doern, who will build the church, estimate that the cost of the structure will be between $80,000 and $90,000. "Father Tom" says that when the church is completely built and furnished, it will represent an outlay greatly exceeding $100,000.

The structure will be 90 feet front by 136 feet deep, built on granite foundations. There will be hard-wood trusses and ceilings. The architecture will be distinctly Gothic. There will be a bell tower over 100 feet high. A window, 24 feet high by 12 feet broad, will be a special feature of the façade. The roof will be of green slate. The interior of the church will be finished in the best possible manner, and will embrace the most approved features of modern church architecture. The plans for the church are by L. G. O'Connor of New-York City.

The Rev. Father Thomas McLoughlin has a wide reputation in the priesthood and laity. He is an intimate friend of Archbishop Corrigan, and numbers among his close acquaintances many noted members of the clergy. His one great ambition has been to see the new church edifice begun. The insurance money on the church that was burned afforded a nucleus for a building fund. Archbishop Corrigan, however, would not consent to the building of the church until a certain amount had been raised, and "Father Tom" never rested until, by dint of hard work, he had secured pledges for the amount required and had gained permission from the Archbishop to break ground. It is said the work will be pushed with all possible speed.

A Son in the Penitentiary.

From The Washington Star.

"Epigrammatic sentences are interesting, but there is such a thing as being too strongly epigrammatic," said R. F. Barnett of Louisville. "I was going into Louisville from Memphis. On the train was a white-haired old lady, with whom chance drew me into conversation. We became quite friendly, and she told me that she was going to visit her son, whom she had not seen for two or three years. He had written a few weeks before, asking her to visit him at Louisville, naming a certain hotel. She arranged her affairs as quickly as possible and went. At the station she was greatly disappointed not to meet her son, and I accompanied her to the hotel. The clerk had not seen him, but gave me a letter for the lady. As soon as she read the first line she fainted, and I hurriedly sent for a physician, picking up the letter. The first paragraph was: 'My Dear Mother: I am now in the penitentiary.' I was shocked, but read further. The next paragraph said: 'I have a good position with the contractors, and it is impossible to get away. Come on to Frankfort. I have already rented a house for us to live in.' It took us three hours to bring the mother to consciousness."

RELICS OF GREATER ROME

AN ANCIENT MILITARY STATION IN SCOTLAND UNCOVERED.

Remains at Birrens, in Annandale, Are in Some Respects Different from Any That Have Yet Been Examined—Well-Made Buildings and Many Inscribed Tablets That Fix Their Date Beyond All Question Among the Treasures Found.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has just issued a fasciculus containing a detailed account of the excavation of the Roman station at Birrens, in Annandale, undertaken and carried out in the Summer and Autumn of 1895. The book includes a general history of the place and of the excavations, and a description of the defenses, an account of the interior buildings of the station, a description of the inscribed stones, altars, and monumental tablets that were found, a critical notice of the general structure and ornamentation of the altars, and a description of the multifarious objects of pottery, bronze, stone, &c., discovered in the course of the excavations.

A summary of the report appears in The Edinburgh Scotsman. Birrens, it seems, was first made known as a "Roman camp" by Alexander Gordon in 1727, and in 1731 Sir John Clerk of Penicuick obtained from it a statuette of Brigantia and some inscribed stones now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, with other relics of the Roman occupation of the place. But though the site was visited and described by Pococke and Pennant, and has been since noticed in general terms by almost every writer on Roman remains in Scotland, nothing definite was known of its plan and construction, and the unusual nature of its defenses made it a matter of uncertainty whether it was to be regarded as a Roman station pure and simple, or as a British "oppidum" taken and utilized by the invaders.

In point of fact, one of the last writers on the subject (previous to the excavations) maintained that Ardoch, which bears a striking resemblance to Birrens, was a Roman camp constructed within the defenses of a native fort. But the best authorities hold that multiple trenches without intervening ramparts are unknown in such remains. And the operations of the society have shown that, contrary to the common statement, the defenses both of Birrens and of Ardoch consist not of a series of ramparts and trenches alternating with each other, but of one rampart with a series of parallel trenches in front of it.

At Birrens the number of trenches is six, so that it answers neither to the type of a native fortification, nor to that of any of the known Roman stations in the north of England. In Germany, among the stations along the northern frontier of the Roman Empire, there are a few that have as many as three trenches in front of the inclosing wall, but these cases are rare. It is, perhaps, the less to be regretted that the excavation of Birrens has furnished no decisive proof of either theory, because the excavation of Ardoch, which is now in progress, may throw such light on these obscure questions as cannot otherwise be obtained.

The results of the excavation of the space inclosed by the rampart at Birrens were very remarkable. At a small depth under the surface were revealed the foundations of a series of buildings, regularly laid out in rectangular blocks, with streets between. In the centre was the principal structure, doubtless the commanding officers' quarters, and right and left from it extended ranges of buildings also of superior construction, and with hot air flues underneath, probably the residential quarters of the officers of the garrison.

To the north and south of this central range of buildings were other blocks of long, narrow buildings, some divided into apartments and others not, some placed back to back with only an eavesdrop between them, and others separated by streets. These were evidently the barracks and stores of a permanent garrison.

The whole area built upon measured 500 by 800 feet. There was a pathway 10 feet wide all around between the buildings and the rampart, one main street running the whole length down the middle and another across in front of the principal buildings in the centre, and six minor streets into running crosswise. The gates were at the terminations of the two main streets, and the socket stone which supported the iron pivot of one gate was found still in its place.

The dwelling houses were paved and tiled, and a considerable quantity of window glass testified to the fact that some, at least, had glazed windows. One of the buildings was a bath, and another a granary, and a range of ovens was found under the bank of the rampart at one side. There was a serviceable system of drainage, and in some places water channels cut in stone appear to have been laid in the streets.

Several of the buildings were buttressed and built of dressed stones, and the principal edifices were not destitute of architectural decoration. In the forum, or central square of the principal buildings, there was an arcade of seven bays, and in front of it a veranda supported on pillars. At the west side of the court was a well, beautifully built, and 18 feet deep. In this well was found a massive altar, dedicated to the Discipline of the Emperor by the Second Cohort of the Tungrians.

Altogether twenty-one inscribed stones have been found, of which ten are altars and four are pedestals, probably of images of deities. Full descriptions of these are given, and of the inscribed stones, one of which is a tombstone erected to the memory of the wife of an officer, and another is a magnificent historical tablet 4 feet 6 inches in length, bearing words showing that it was erected by the Second Cohort of the Tungrians in the sixteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, A. D. 153. At that date the station had been already furnished with buildings of sufficient architectural pretensions to justify the insertion of a tablet of this size and character, and, judging from its general plan, the whole station appears to have been laid out on strictly architectural principles.

But the remains as we now find them are of two distinct periods. The original buildings had been destroyed and razed, and the place continued waste for a lengthened interval until the earth accumulated and covered the underground footings of the walls. When occupation was resumed, the buildings were reared anew, in some parts upon the original foundations, but in others new walls were run up of inferior workmanship upon the soil which had accumulated over the old footings. In general, although some variations were effected in the old arrangements, the reconstruction was practically upon the old lines. There is no distinct evidence to show when this secondary reconstruction took place, but the finding of a coin of Constantius Chlorus (A. D. 305-6) and the occurrence of pottery and glass vessels of types attributable to the fourth and fifth centuries indicate that the secondary occupation may have lasted till the final evacuation of the country by the Roman legions in A. D. 410.

Altogether, the exploration of this interesting site has been most successful. The plan of the station, so compact and so complete in its details, not one of which was previously known, was reward enough for the labor, and it can now be said that Scotland has at last supplied a more perfect example of the arrangement of the buildings of a Roman military station than any hitherto known.

Caves Have Lost Their Drawing Power.

From The Washington Star.

"Caves are going out of fashion," said C. T. Griscom of Bowling Green, Ky. "I can remember when no bridal trip was considered complete unless Mammoth Cave was included in the itinerary. Even Hannibal Cave, in Missouri, a much inferior cavern, was visited by thousands of people annually. Lookout Mountain cave, a rather unattractive hole in the mountain, drew enough people to make a hack line to it pay well. Now there are not one-fourth the visitors to Mammoth cave that there were twenty years ago, although it is accessible by railroad, and the hard stage trip is no longer necessary. Hannibal Cave is never heard of, Lookout Cave is boarded up. Wyandotte cave, in Southern Indiana, one of the most remarkable ever discovered, fails to draw visitors, and even Luray Caverns, situated where they are easily accessible from Eastern cities, attract comparatively few. It is evident that caves as scenic attractions are losing popularity."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A NEW LIFE OF SHERIDAN.

SHERIDAN—A BIOGRAPHY. By W. Fraser Rae. With an introduction by Sheridan's Great-grandson, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. With portraits. In two volumes. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

There cannot be said to be any distinct public demand for a new life of Sheridan. The curiosity of most readers is assauged by the biographical notices in the encyclopedias. Doubtless the comparatively small number who go further and adventure upon Moore's "Life of Sheridan," which has heretofore been the standard, find themselves disappointed. Moore himself, though he wrote not long after the death of his subject, confessed that he could find out nothing about him, and a more recent writer complains that "the real Sheridan is irrecoverably gone." There has nevertheless been a persistent feeling among Sheridan's descendants that Moore did not make the most of his materials. Lord Melbourne, who intrusted him with such as he had gathered for the purpose of a biography, and gave up this purpose in favor of Moore, is known to have regretted that he did so. Mrs. Norton, the granddaughter of Sheridan, attacked Moore's work at several points with vigor and success. It has been made clearly to appear that the only extant biography was not a good one, and the field was thus cleared for a new biographer.

Mr. Fraser Rae has excellent qualifications for the work. First of these, perhaps, is a warm interest in the subject. This had already been made manifest in an interesting monograph, "Fox, Sheridan, and Wilkes," in which Sheridan's Parliamentary oratory and his relation in general to the politics of his time were placed in a new light. It was Mr. Rae's performance of this task in particular that induced the descendants of the dramatist to put the documents in their possession at his disposal without reserve. As the most distinguished of them now living, Lord Dufferin, explains in the introduction to these volumes, they felt that their ancestor had not been done justice to, and they believed that Mr. Rae was able and disposed to do him justice. "Nor," Lord Dufferin is careful to add, "must Mr. Fraser Rae's narrative in any way be regarded as an apologia. He possesses the confidence of Sheridan's descendants because the family know from his other writings that he is studiously impartial and conscientiously accurate. Accuracy and impartiality were all that they bargained for, tempered by that benevolence of treatment of which the most blameless stand in need."

Mr. Rae shows himself in these volumes quite worthy of this praise. He is neither a very attractive nor a very profound writer. Indeed, there is a sense in which he could not be classed as an author at all. This is the sense of Fichte, who divided men of letters into architects and "hodmen," and who would undoubtedly have put Mr. Rae in the latter category. In the more usual phrase, Mr. Rae is a "bookmaker," but there are bookmakers and bookmakers, and he is decidedly of the better sort. This is not a work of genius, of commanding authority or of enthralling interest, but it is a painstaking and accurate performance. The reader of it may be satisfied that it gives him all that there is to be known about Sheridan and enables him to draw his own conclusions. It must be a singularly greedy curiosity that is not appeased by the details here given not only of Sheridan, but of his grandfather, the friend of Swift, and of his father, the "Old Sheridan" of Boswell. There is in addition all that any reasonable reader can desire about the Chamberlaines, the family of Sheridan's mother, from whom he seems to have inherited much more than from his father, and the Linleys, the "nest of nightingales" from which he took his wife. There is not too much, for both his mother and his wife were remarkable women, and the pages devoted to them are among the most interesting in the book.

It is not so certain, pace Lord Dufferin, that the book must not in any way be regarded as an "apologia." Certainly Mr. Rae's political eulogy is greatly "tempered by benevolence of treatment," and, indeed, his literary eulogy also. At the end of his work he observes that "nothing is more futile than excursive eulogy couched in exaggerated phrase," and then adds: "I confine myself to stating the simple fact that Sheridan is the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare, and the greatest orator who ever addressed the House of Commons." Let us hope that Mr. Rae meant to confine his comparison to the English drama, and did not mean to put Sheridan above Molière and Corneille and Racine and Schiller and Alfieri. But, even so, to name no others, John Dryden and William Congreve are names that would occur before Sheridan's to most readers of the English drama.

It remains true that Sheridan's real distinction was that of a dramatist. When Mr. Rae calls him the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare he gives us a shock. When Dr. Johnson advocated his admission to the Literary Club upon the ground that the author of the "best two comedies of the age" was entitled to that distinction he showed critical insight as well as critical moderation, although he could not foresee that "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal" would hold the English-speaking stage for more than a century.

Mr. Rae's statement of Sheridan's eminence as an orator is even more "tempered by benevolence" than that of his eminence as a dramatist. To speak only of those who served with him, the names of Fox and Burke would occur to anybody before Sheridan's. If Mr. Rae had confined himself to urging that one speech of Sheridan in the trial of Warren Hastings had produced upon its hearers the strongest effect that any Parliamentary orator ever produced in England, he would probably have been within the mark. But although Sheridan was capable of rising, upon occasion, to a great height of eloquence, it is clear that he was not in his own time taken seriously as a politician. The reason is given accurately in Lord Dufferin's introduction, where he says that the British people—and he might have extended the remark—declined to put their faith in people who are always short of money. It is true, as he adds, that some of Sheridan's contemporaries owed more than he. But it was Sheridan's misfortune to owe everybody. This misfortune was, in fact, the symptom of a weakness of character which compelled his contemporaries, and compels the discerning among his posthumous friends, to mingle their admiration with much commiseration.

AN EXCELLENT AMERICAN HISTORY.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SERIES. The United States of America, 1765-1865. By Edward Channing, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

By way of a prefatory note, the author states as the aim of his book, "to trace the steps by which the American people and its peculiar type of Federal State have developed out of such heterogeneous and unpromising materials for nation-building as were to be found in the English-American Colonies in 1760," and in carrying out his purpose has given less attention than is usually given in such works to campaigns and battles, and has devoted the space thus gained to the deeper causes that were underlying the American Revolution, and to a detailed account of the period between the close of the Revolutionary War and the inauguration of President Madison.

He has divided his work into ten chapters—each of which might almost stand alone and give an intelligent idea of the subject and the period covered to one with a slight knowledge of American history—which, when taken together, serve well to form a general history of our country—a history into which may be incorporated at any time by the student more minute particulars if they be desired.

In the brief space allotted to Mr. Channing he has condensed the history of this country into a most readable and entertaining sketch that will enable all who are anxious to understand the nature of our existing political conditions to do so. For beginners or students his book will be found of especial value—to the first by laying a good foundation for after-acquired knowledge, and to the other by concentrating such general information as they may have obtained, and impressing it forcibly upon their memories.

Appended to the text we have the Virginia Resolves, 1769; the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, and a bibliographical note, in which is given a list of comprehensive, general, and special works that cover the whole history of our country.

The maps in connection with the text enable the reader to follow the geographical expansion of the Nation as it moved westward and southward, until from the small area included in the original thirteen States it came to embrace and include the vast territory of the present day.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The volume on "Hugh Miller," by Keith Leark, in the Famous Scots Series, calls attention to the fact that no complete life of Miller has been written or is likely ever to be written. Letters and other material intended to be used for biography were sent out to Australia to his daughter and son-in-law, but were lost on the way, and Miller's son recently died. In Cromarty and Edinburgh many of those who knew him are now dead.

—John Fiske has written for the July number of The Atlantic a paper on "The Century's Progress in Science."

—Among the books which Harper & Brothers will publish during the next two months are these: "The Silk of the Kine," a novel, by L. McManus, dealing with Roman Catholics in Ireland in the seventeenth century; "Mrs. Gerald," by Maria Louise Pool; "Love is a Spirit," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Pith of Astronomy," the latest facts developed by the giant telescopes, by Samuel G. Bayne; "Tales of Fantasy and Fact," by Brander Matthews; "Rick Dale," by Kirk Munroe; "With My Neighbors," plain talks to plain people, by Margaret E. Sangster; "A Story of the Heavenly Camp Fires," "Shakespeare the Boy," by William J. Rolfe, and "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," edited by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck.

—Sir John Lubbock's book on the "Scenery of Switzerland," just ready in London, is said to be largely scientific in character, but the subjects are handled in a popular style. The titles of a few chapters are: "The Geology of Switzerland," "The Origin of Mountains," "Snow and Ice Glaciers," "Valleys," "Lakes," "Action of Rivers," "Influence of Strata upon Scenery," "The Valais," "Jura," "Bernese Oberland," &c.

—The North Carolina gentleman who published a book not long since to prove that Marshal Ney was not shot in 1815, but escaped to America, where he became a schoolmaster, will be interested in the announcement that the July Century has secured from a cousin of Mme. Ney, who is now living in this country, the family record of Ney's execution, as written by Mme. Campan, who was an aunt of Mme. Ney.

—The volumes to be issued in the Macmillan Foreign Statesmen Series include the following: "William the Silent," by Frederic Harrison; "Louis XI." by Prof. Prothero; "Mazarin," by Arthur H. Hassall; "Maria Theresa," by Dr. J. Franck Bright, the master of University College, Oxford; "Ferdinand the Catholic," by E. Armstrong of Oxford, and "Catherine II.," by Prof. Bury, the editor of the series. "Cavour," "Mirabeau," "Louis XIV.," and Charles the Great" are other subjects to be included in the series.

—"Moltke's Letters to His Wife" are announced as just ready in London.

—The Clarendon Press expects to have ready early next month Mr. Gladstone's "Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler." The first part of the work comprises eleven chapters on Butler, and the second part ten chapters devoted to "Discussion of a Future Life," "Necessity or Determinism," "Teleology," "Miracle," "The Mediation of Christ," and "Probability as the Guide of Life." A part of the first chapter has been published in The North American Review.

—James Payn's retirement from the editorship of The Cornhill Magazine has led to the publication of a curious letter about him, written in June, 1853, by Miss Mitford. "A charming lad he is," she says. "May it please God to spare him! K. [Miss Mitford's servant] says he is sure to die, and certainly he is one of those very gracious and graceful persons in both mind and body whom consumption so often strikes down."

—A London paper announces that an English translation of the Czar's travels in the far East, when he was Czarowitch, will soon be published. It explains that the book was written under the authority of the Czar by Prince Ookhtomsky, who accompanied him on his journey. The Prince kept a diary from the time the party left St. Petersburg until they returned. A feature of the book will be the illustrations, from drawings by the Russian artist Karazin. The method adopted in the reproduction of these is wood engraving, and a number of full-page photogravures are also given. With the view of getting the best possible results from the engravings, a special paper has been made.

—The German Emperor recently sent an order to London for the latest works on bimetallism and monometallism. He is declared to have "developed much interest in the study of currency questions."

—Hall Caine, S. R. Crockett, and Ian Maclaren are credited with the purpose of each writing a life of Christ.

—The biography of Bishop Thorold of Rochester and Winchester has been written by the Rev. C. H. Simpkinson, who has just completed the revision of the proofs. Thorold belonged to a family which traced descent from the famous Lady Godiva of Coventry.

—The eighth volume of the Bell edition of Pepys's "Diary" is about ready.

—George H. Ellwanger's "Idylls of the Countryside" is about to be issued in London by the Messrs. Bell.

—The next volume in the collected edition of Thomas Hardy's writings will be "Life's Little Ironies," to be followed by "A Group of Noble Dames," and "Under the Greenwood Tree."

—"The Story of Our Country," a primary history of the United States, by Alma Holman Burton, published by the Werner School Book Company, is an illustrated volume, the central idea of the development of our country occupying the foreground, and much attention being paid to the biographical data. Military matters, though having some space, are rightly not made the salient features. The volume would render the schoolboy appreciative of the march of progress and make him a patriot. "A Primary Reader," by E. Louise Smythe, published by the same house, is written with the threefold purpose of providing reading for children who only have a small vocabulary of sight words, and to acquaint them early with the heroes of the past, and also to create a desire for literature. The material is remarkably well chosen. There is an adaptation of Hans Christian Andersen's "The Ugly Duckling," and a judicious treatment of the famous heroic stories of Scandinavian origin. The latter will be novel to young readers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PAGET PAPERS: DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR PAGET G. C. B., 1794-1807. Arranged and Edited by his Son, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G. C. B., with Notes by Mrs. J. B. Green. 2 Vols. Large 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green, & Co. $10.

NEWPORT. By W. C. Brownell. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THE LIFE OF JAMES McCOSH. A Record Chiefly Autobiographical. Edited by William Milligan Sloane. Large 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE WORKS OF MAX BEERBOHM. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ENGLISH LITERARY CRITICISM. With an Introduction. By C. E. Vaughan. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LEGENDS OF THE WAGNER DRAMA: STUDIES IN MYTHOLOGY AND ROMANCE. By Jessie L. Weston. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

SOBER BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. By Fred. A. McKenzie. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS. A New Edition. With Notes and Introduction. By Arthur Waugh. 16mo. Vol. II. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes. By A. E. H. Swaen. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE STUDENT, CRAFTSMAN, AND AMATEUR. Being a Comparative View of the Historical Styles from the Earliest Period. By Banister Fletcher, F. R. I. B. A., and Banister F. Fletcher, A. R. I. B. A. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

LYRICAL VERSE. From Elizabeth to Victoria. Selected and Edited by Oswald Crawfurd. 16mo. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE UNDER SIDE OF THINGS. A Novel. By Lillian Bell. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT. By Mark Twain. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

HONOR ORMTHWAITE. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Jean's Vagaries." 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

MAGGIE, A GIRL OF THE STREET. By Stephen Crane. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN A DIKE SHANTY. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

THE PURPLE EAST. A Series of Sonnets on England's Desertion of Armenia. By William Watson. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. 75 cents.

THE TRUTH-TELLERS. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

A MARRIAGE BY CAPTURE. A Romance of To-day. By Robert Buchanan. 16 mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

MY ROSARY, AND OTHER POEMS. By Gustav Kobbé. 12mo. New-York: George H. Richmond Company.

THE QUICKSANDS OF PACTOLUS. A Novel. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

THE MADONNA OF A DAY. By L. Dougall. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Company. $1.

MY LITERARY ZOO. By Kate Sanborn. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Company. 75 cents.

GREEN GATES. An Analysis of Foolishness. By Katharine Mary Cheever Meredith. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Company. $1.25.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY. By Fayette Stratton Giles. 12mo. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

THE KINGDOM. A Series of Lectures on the Divine Kingdom. By William Baird. 16mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Paper.

WHOSE SOUL HAVE I NOW? A Novel. By Mary Clay Knapp. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

POKER STORIES. Collected and Edited by John F. B. Lillard. 12mo. New-York: Francis P. Harper. $1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Horace E. Scudder. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MADE DESPERATE BY WANT.

Women on Strike Threaten to Invade an Italian City.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

All the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION WAITING ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Hoping for a Flat-Footed Declaration by the Republicans in Favor of the Gold Standard—Light Commission House Business—Foreign Buying a Factor—Net Changes in Prices Small—Business Suffering—Crop Outlook Promising.

MONDAY—A. M.

While speculation was not active during the week, there were intervals when a fair volume of business was done. One of these was on Wednesday, when, under forced liquidation by a prominent trading firm, stop orders were reached and prices melted away rather rapidly. The decline at the time was attributed to a rumor that the President intended aggressive action regarding Cuban affairs. The rumor was without foundation; it probably had its origin in the minds of speculators who saw the market going down, and, being ignorant of the actual conditions, formulated it as an explanation. The assertion, since made, that the market was raided for political effect was ridiculous.

The current of prices has moved in sympathy with information from St. Louis regarding the probable outcome of the effort to secure a flat-footed declaration in the Republican platform in favor of the gold standard. Early in the week, when all indications pointed to a straddle, prices sagged, but toward the close improvement came with assurances that the outcome would be more favorable than had been hoped for. There was good buying from London on Thursday and subsequent days, and the local short interest was largely covered up. Commission house business, however, was light, but that never comes in volume until after the market has demonstrated its disposition to improve by advancing several points. The adjournment of Congress on Thursday removed a disturbing factor from the situation, but its influence was hardly felt in speculative circles. The result of the week's operations left the active stocks fractionally higher.

All kinds of business have suffered depression as a result of the political uncertainty, and naturally the comparison of railway earnings is growing poorer from week to week. The outlook for the growing crops is most satisfactory, and the promise of bountiful harvests, if realized, will undoubtedly be a boon to the railways. The price of products, however, remains extremely low, and while it remains so the agricultural community is not likely to become rich. Still, low prices promise to be more than offset by large production, and in that event the outlook is not discouraging. Bank clearings reflect the dullness of general business.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	June 15,'95.
American Cotton Oil	12	11½	27¾
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅞	54	74
*American Sugar Refineries	124½	120⅜	117¾
*American Sugar Refineries pf	105½	103⅜	100¾
Amer. Telegraph & Cable Co	92	91½	..
American Tobacco	66	63½	114¼
Atchison, T. & S. F., all in. pd.	16¼	13⅛	..
Atchison, T. & S. F. pf	22⅜	19	..
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¼	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17⅜	63
*Bay State Gas	20	25½	22⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	91	90⅝	..
*Brooklyn R. T	24¼	23⅜	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	19	19	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	57	57	..
Canada Southern	50¾	49	55¼
Canadian Pacific	61	61	54½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	13⅛	22⅝
Chicago & Great Western	9	6¾	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	53⅝
Chicago Gas	68¼	66¼	73⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78⅛	75	85⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	105⅞	†101	99⅝
C., M. & St. Paul	77½	73⅝	68¾
C. M. & St. Paul pf	128	126¾	123
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	76¾	68	72⅝
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33⅝	32½	45⅝
Cleveland, Lorain & W. pf	51	50	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	24¼	29
Columbia & Hocking Coal	15½	13⅜	26¾
Columbus, Hocking V. & T.	16¾	15½	26½
Consolidated Gas Company	156	153	145
Delaware & Hudson	126	124½	129½
Del., Lack. & West	161½	159⅞	162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	40	47
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	17¼	14	19½
Erie	14¾	13½	..
Erie 1st pf	35	34½	..
General Electric	53	50⅜	36
Great Northern pf	118	118	133
Illinois Central	93	92½	96¼
Illinois Steel Co	60	60	..
Iowa Central	8¼	7⅞	11¼
Iowa Central pf	34	32	34⅝
Laclede Gas	23¼	22½	32½
Lake Erie & Western	19	18⅝	24½
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	69	83⅝
Lake Shore	150½	150	148
Long Island	78	76	..
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	47	58⅞
Louis., New-Albany & Chi	9¼	8⅝	..
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf	21	20	27⅝
Manhattan Con	105	†100⅜	114
*Metropolitan Traction	106¼	105¼	..
Mexican Central	9¾	9¼	12¼
Mexican National ctfs	1	⅞	3½
Michigan Central	95½	95	102½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17⅜	16	20⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	46½	46	47¼
Minnesota Iron	69	67	62
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	10¼	17½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24⅞	22	32½
Missouri Pacific	23¾	19⅝	29⅝
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	25¼
*National Lead Co	25	23¼	30½
*National Lead Co. pf	88⅝	86½	90⅝
National Linseed Oil	17	15½	29
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	103¼	100⅝
New-York Central	96⅜	94½	102⅜
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13	13	17¼
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	32½	29½	32
N. Y., Susquehanna & W	8½	8	11¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	24	22½	32½
Norfolk & W. pf., 2d in. paid	19	19	19⅝
North American	5¼	4¾	5½
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	5	2⅝	..
N. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	14⅝	13⅝	..
Ontario & Western	14	13	18⅝
Oregon Improvement, t. r	¾	¼	..
Pacific Mail	25⅜	22⅝	31½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2	2	5⅝
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	10⅛	7¾	..
P., C., & St. L. pf	15	14½	19⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co	158½	158½	173½
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	7¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	9¼	15⅞
St. Paul & Duluth	22	22	..
St. P., Minn. & Manitoba	113	113	..
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	40½	40
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	..
Silver bullion certificates	69	68¾	67
Southern Pacific	19⅝	18¼	24¾
Southern Railway	9¾	8¾	14½
Southern Railway pf	28⅝	26¼	41⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25½	20¼	35
Texas Pacific	8	7¼	12⅜
Texas Pacific Land Trust	5¾	5	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	32	32	49
Union Pacific, t. r	7¼	6½	..
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	3	2	6⅜
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅝	5	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	10½	9⅜	..
U. S. Cordage guaranteed, t. r	20⅜	19¼	..
*United States Leather	8¾	8	20⅜
*United States Leather pf	63⅜	61½	93½
United States Rubber	21¾	18⅞	41⅞
United States Rubber pf	83	79⅝	98
Wabash	6¾	6¼	8⅞
Wabash pf	17⅝	15⅞	19⅜
*Western Union Beef	8¾	8½	..
Western Union Telegraph	86	84⅝	93½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	9	14⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35¾	34	46¼

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅞@$4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,282,274, and the exports for the same period $30,723,162. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,440,880. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $12,925,440; in 1894, $47,460,-631, and in 1893, $63,342,978.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made at 1¼@2 per cent., the average for the week being about 2 per cent. Time money was very dull, although the supply was liberal. Quotations were 2½ per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾ per cent. for five to six months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper was in only fair demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent for four months' commission-house names, and 4½@5 per cent. for prime, and 5½@6 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £508,007 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.37, became 59.01. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 11,800,000f in gold and 850,-000f in silver.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $2,190,750. The banks now hold $20,677,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,540,800, an increase in specie of $586,400, an increase in legal tenders of $1,516,-700, a decrease in deposits of $350,600, and a decrease in circulation of $214,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	June 13,'96	June 6,'96.	June 15,'95.
Loans	$474,278,300	$476,819,100	$507,925,500
Specie	62,394,900	61,808,500	66,269,300
Leg. tenders	80,485,700	80,272,800	113,893,000
Net deposits	406,829,400	407,180,000	568,816,000
Circulation	14,510,900	14,725,300	13,246,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	June 13,'96.	June 6,'96.	June 15,'95.
Specie	$62,394,900	$61,808,500	$66,269,300
Leg. tenders	82,489,500	80,972,800	113,893,600
Total reserve	$144,884,400	$142,781,300	$180,162,900
Reserve required ag't deposits	124,207,350	124,295,000	142,204,000
Excess reserve above legal req'ments	$20,677,050	$18,486,300	$37,958,900

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$20,677,050	1891	$10,484,825
1895	37,958,900	1890	6,987,900
1894	70,376,575	1889	10,668,225
1893	8,776,800	1888	28,463,700
1892	23,545,850	1887	4,616,625

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Amer. Sug. Refs. pf.	1⅛
American Tobacco	1
Consol. Gas	1
Lake Shore	1⅞
Louis. & Nash	1¼
Nat. Lin. Oil	1

DECLINED.

American Sug. Refs.	1¼
Bay State Gas	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2½
Del., L. & West	8¼
General Electric	1
Long Island	1
Met. Traction	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Minn. Iron	2
Nat. Lead	1
Nat. Lead pf	2
Tenn. C. & I. pf	1⅞
U. S. Rubber	1½
U. S. Rubber pf	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 2d	2
Chi. & E. Ill. genl. 5s	1
D., M. & F. D. 4s	1½
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	1¼
L., N. A. & C. genl.	1¼
Ore. Imp. 1st	1½
O. R. & N. col. t. r. 5s	1
O. R. & N. Cal. t. r. 5s	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	2⅜

DECLINED.

Brooklyn El 1st	2¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1⅝
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1
F. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅜
Iowa Central 1st	1½
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1⅞
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1⅜
Nor. Pac. 3d c. t. r.	1⅜
Nor. Pac. col. t. r. notes	1
Ore. Imp. con. t. r.	2¼
Rock Island deb. 5s	1⅛
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, 1st, t. r	2⅝
Birm. Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r	2⅝
Union Elevated 1st	2½
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2¾

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 11, 1896	£48,343,558	.....
June 13, 1895	37,397,728	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 11, 1896	79,979,496	£50,206,738
June 13, 1895	82,119,033	51,097,811
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 11, 1896	30,812,667	15,406,333
June 13, 1895	28,145,176	15,580,824
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 11, 1896	27,831,000	12,831,000
June 13, 1895	19,226,000	13,509,000
SPAIN.		
June 11, 1896	8,406,000	10,850,000
June 13, 1895	8,004,000	12,460,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 11, 1896	2,685,000	6,997,000
June 13, 1895	4,294,000	7,048,000
BELGIUM.		
June 11, 1896	2,754,000	1,377,000
June 13, 1895	2,919,333	1,459,667
Total last week	£200,261,721	£97,668,071
Week ended June 4	199,977,652	97,775,034
Corresponding week last year	190,864,653	101,194,075

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,032,747
Corresponding week, 1895	9,380,925
Since Jan. 1, 1896	218,586,668
Corresponding period, 1895	241,777,632

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,421,017
Corresponding week 1895	7,788,182
Since Jan. 1, 1896	171,696,691
Corresponding period 1895	154,316,561

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$225,475
Corresponding week 1895	129,069
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,221,316
Corresponding period 1895	20,967,504

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$3,190,678
Corresponding week 1895	849,669
Since Jan. 1, 1896	62,345,652
Corresponding period 1895	50,027,100

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending June 13	$527,069,986
Balances for week ending June 13	33,091,133
Exchanges for week ending June 6	620,507,277
Balances for week ending June 6	39,001,603
Exchanges for week ending May 29	419,161,401
*Balances for week ending May 29	27,539,718
Exchanges for week ending May 23	583,867,640
Balances for week ending May 23	35,691,190
Exchanges for week ending May 16	562,941,589
Balances for week ending May 16	34,194,363
Exchanges for week ending May 9	583,648,161
Balances for week ending May 9	40,796,635

*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 13.—Local securities were extremely quiet during the week. There were no important changes in prices. The only item of news was the meeting of the Consolidated Car Heating Company. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. A semi-annual dividend was declared, payable Aug. 8. The 400 shares of New-York Air Brake stock recently offered at auction were withdrawn.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1901-1919	116	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	132	135
*Albany R. R. con. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Company	104	..
Celluloid Company	60	61
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	109	110
Consolidated Car Heating Company	29	33
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	54	57
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	45	50
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Mechanics' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	152	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100¾
New-York Air-Brake Company	9¼	9¾
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	285
Park Bank	125	..
Remsen & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R 6s	110¾	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	98	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y 5s, 1922	102½	105¼
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100¼	101¼
Westcott Express Company	20	50
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	150	155
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	99	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	120	..
Steinway Railway	55	60
Steinway Railway 6s	100¾	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	106	107¾
Troy Gas Company stock	128	130
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, June 13.—The local stock market was firm and quiet. Such trades as have been made, while few, were at full prices. The disposition on the part of investors at the present time is to hold off, awaiting more favorable opportunities. The manufacturing, insurance, and illuminating stocks were inactive, with few changes of importance.

In the local money market, rates for commercial paper ruled from 5 to 5½ per cent. Call loans between banks continued at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton were made at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughn, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	45½	45½	Nat. Ex	101	..
Atlantic	34	37½	Nat. No. Am.	43	44
Bl'kstone C.	24	25½	Nat. Com'ce.	..	43
City	60	63	Old	113	..
Commercial	40½	47½	Providence	755	..
Eagle	53	..	Phenix	71	..
Fifth	44	46	Rhode Island	23½	25
First	110	..	R. Williams.	64	..
Globe	54	..	Second	..	82
High Street	60	..	Third	22	..
Manufact'rs'	140	142½	Traders'	45	..
Merchants'	63	..	Westminster	60	66
Mechanics'	52¾	..	Weybosset	42½	..

PAWTUCKET.

First	159	..	Slater 158	..
Pacific	69	..		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	101½	105	Union Tr. Co. 50	..
Mercantile	30	..		

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	174	..	Prov. & Wor. *249	..
Prov. & Spr'g.	97	..	Prov., Warren & B.	126	..
Pawt't Val.	150	..		

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	190	200	Nat. & Prov.		
Am. Supply	70	..	Wors. 6s	100	..
Armg't'n & S.	30	..	Pawt. H. C.	38	..
Gorham Mfg.	90	..	R. I. Perkins H. S.	..	45
Gor. Mfg. pf.	117	..	R. I. Perkins H. S. pf.	..	90
Nicholson F.	57½	..			
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	101	104			

INSURANCE.

Equitable	50½	55	Prov. Wash. 50½	55
Merchants'	50½	55		

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Narra. Elect.	83	85	Prov. Tel'ne. 84½	87
Prov. Gas	89½	91	R. I. Electric Protective .118	124
Pawt't Gas	81	86		

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & Ston. S. S.	149	..	R. I. Safe Deposit 70	..

*Ex-dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—Our market has been extremely dull, with a downward tendency all week. More than $20,000,000 street railway securities have been rendered inactive by the uncertainty attending the plans of the syndicates which are working toward a combination of all the roads in Pittsburg and Allegheny. There has been no trading in the Drexel, Morgan & Co. receipts, given in exchange for the shares of the companies forming the Consolidated Traction Company, although there was a slight premium over the bidding price for the unassenting stock. Nothing new has developed in the reported negotiations for the lease or control of the North Side and South Side lines in the interests of the Second Avenue Traction system. Natural Gas shares are fractionally lower, and very dull. There were no transactions of note in the Westinghouse stocks. Traction bonds and National bank shares are in fair demand, and firmer. The money market is somewhat firmer, but there has been material falling off in bank exchanges during the week, reflecting the dullness in iron, steel, and kindred trades.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas Co	5¾	..
Philadelphia Co	19½	19⅝
Wheeling Gas Co	18½	..
Central Traction Co. Receipts	..	28½
Pleasant Valley Co	21⅝	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15½	16¾
Consolidated Traction Co	..	9
Duquesne Traction Co. Receipts	..	34½
Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester	..	39¼
Union Switch & Signal Co. preferred	19½	20½
Union Switch & Signal Co. preferred	..	50
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	170	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 14.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The arrivals of gold from the United States equalized the shipments hence to the Continent, especially in connection with the Russian coinage. There was a good market for silver. There were many small purchases. At the Stock Exchange investment securities were higher. Speculation in African securities was resumed. Consols fell 1-16. American railroad securities reflected the opinion of the Presidential campaign. There was an advance which was due to the consensus of opinion that the strength of the silverites had been overrated. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Central Pacific each advanced 1. Louisville and Nashville ⅝, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each ¼. Northern Pacific fell 1¼, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Illinois Central, and Norfolk and Western each ½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared dividend No. 215 of 25 cents per share, ($1,250,) making $5,000,000 paid in dividends to date, payable June 25, at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close June 20.

Frank Mayo's Last Days in Denver.

From The Denver (Col.) News, June 9.

Dr. Elsner had a conversation with Mr. Mayo about pains in the side while he was in this city last week. He offered to diagnose the case on meeting him at a social gathering one evening, on hearing Mr. Mayo complain of dyspepsia. At that time he told Mr. Mayo to come to his office the next day and he would prescribe for him, but the actor never came. It is said that he had a rooted antipathy to seeking medical advice.

Major S. K. Hopper of the Denver and Rio Grande Road was a close personal friend of Mr. Mayo, and was greatly shocked to learn of the sudden death of the actor.

"I talked with him in the rotunda of the Albany Hotel a week ago to-day," said the Major, "and at the time he complained of a pain in the region of the heart. He seemed to breath with difficulty, and a number of times while we were talking together, he struck his left breast with his hand as if to relieve himself of pain. Mr. Martin, the advance man of the company, was present, and Mayo remarked, 'Martin tells me I am going to die from this trouble, but I don't take any stock in his prophecy. I am simply suffering from indigestion, and the pain will soon pass away. Sometimes the members of my company stand with tears in their eyes when I go on the stage, for fear I shall faint, but I have disappointed an audience but once in forty-two years. I will outlive them all.'"

Chicago Teachers' Salaries Cut.

From The Chicago Standard

The salaries of teachers in the public schools of Chicago have been reduced another notch, and those who experience periodical anxiety over the large amount expended for educational purposes are satisfied once again. It is one of the mysteries of municipal government that a plea for reduction in the city's expenses so seldom fails to hit the schools. And it is a deeper mystery that so often educational appropriations are cut before retrenchment is made in other departments. A member of the Board of Education is reported as having said that the ordinary grade school teacher can easily endure a cut in her wages; that she draws her salary "simply for the purpose of clothing herself."

The Confederate Uniforms.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Though the regulation uniforms of the Confederate Army were gray, the close of the war found nearly all of our men, and some of our officers, wearing homespun suits of various colors, or, at least, of various shades of gray. So-called "butternut" suits were greatly in vogue, whole regiments being thus uniformed. Some of our uniform cloth was got from England on blockade-runners; some was made at the woolen mills scattered here and there through the South, and a great deal was the product of hand looms, worked by the women of the South. There was a "cadet gray" cloth, very fine and soft, which was made at the Crenshaw woolen factory in this city.

The Coal Men Might Try It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

If the silver mine owners succeed in forcing the Government to adopt a policy to double the value of their product, the coal mine owners should organize a movement for the same purpose.

CANADIAN BOY FIGHTS AMERICAN.

Each Stoutly Maintains the Precedence of His Flag.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

The way of the small boy is beyond comprehension, and the working of his mind beyond human understanding. It is not claimed for the foregoing sentence that it is original, but it paves the way for the following story, which is true in every particular excepting the names of the parties. Teddy McDuffee, aged fifteen, residing with his parents on Parliament Street, was thrown into a state of wild excitement several days ago by the visit of an American cousin, Sam Hinton, a boy of about his own age. The two lads were fast friends in half an hour, and up to the other afternoon no angry words passed between them. The flag of the American Consul, which floats from a window in The Mail and Empire Building, was the direct cause of the trouble. Sam's quick eye caught sight of "Old Glory," and he pointed to it, exclaiming proudly: "The finest flag in the world."

"Next to the Union Jack," Ted answered.

"Uh! that dirty old rag. Why—" but Sam got no further, for, like a flash, Ted's right hand smote him full on the mouth.

"I'll teach you to insult our flag," he screamed, as he closed with Young America.

A battle royal was nipped in the bud by the interference of bystanders.

Finally the two promised not to fight again, and were allowed to depart together. They made for the vicinity of home, and on their way calmly planned to "fight it out" in the lane back of Ted's home. Arrived there, they took off their coats and were about to recommence the struggle when an old character, well known to residents of the vicinity, appeared on the scene. He is a Spaniard, a peddler by profession, remarkable chiefly for his volubility and his hatred of America and everything American.

The boys were amazed at his unexpected appearance, and showed their feelings plainly. Peddler did not appear to notice it, but, talking rapidly in his pigeon English, began: "Oh, they stoopid Americans. They have defy mi countri. They say mi countri shall not deefit those Cubans. We shall see. Mi countri shall tear down their old flag, and pull the feathers from out their screechin' eegil, so eesy." Here he gesticulated wildly.

Sam gasped in astonishment and anger. Ted shook his fist in the peddler's face. "You Spanish monkey," he shouted, "the Americans will smash your peanut country higher than a kite, and serve you right."

With that he lifted his right leg, and brought his knee into sharp contact with the Spaniard's "bread basket." His cousin took a hand in the proceedings at this stage, and between them they beat the peddler until he managed to escape from their clutches, and fled as fast as his legs would carry him. It was a glorious triumph for the English-speaking races.

When he had disappeared from view Ted said: Your country might conquer Spain, Sam Hinton, but it can't conquer Canada. It tried once and got licked, and when it tries again it will get a worse licking."

There could only be one answer to such a statement, and it came in the shape of a stinging blow delivered with all the force that the American lad could put into it. The fight that followed was a drawn one. The lads are now in disgrace. They refused to sleep in the same room that night, and the probability is that, unless Sam is sent home, the fight between Young Canada and Young America will be resumed with intensified bitterness.

A Pig's Unusual Accomplishment.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Pigs, as a usual rule, do not swim, and water, unless it is mixed with a certain amount of mud, is abhorred by the ordinary porker. But down near the Boom Company's storage, in Marinette, is a little pig with strange proclivities. He takes to the water like a spaniel and swims with grace and dexterity long distances. Arthur La Chance saw him hop into the water of his own accord and swim over a quarter of a mile. Then he jumped out on the shore, and the owner had to send his boys after him. The pig seems to like the water, and it differs little how many times he is driven away, he still persists in taking his daily baths.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets 7:32
Moon sets	10:55 P. M.	

HIGH WATER JUNE 15.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:27 A. M.	10:45 A. M.	12:34 P. M.
10:36 P. M.	10:54 P. M.	12:43 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	June 5
Braunschweig	Gibraltar	June 5
Caledonia	Gibraltar	June 1
Friesland	Antwerp	June 6
Furnessia	Glasgow	June 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	June 4
Mab	Hamburg	May 30
Saltram	Shields	June 1
St. Enoch	London	May 26
Vigilancia	Havana	June 11

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Mississippi	London	June 4
Norwegian	Glasgow	June 5
Picqua	Gibraltar	June 1
Pontiac	Gibraltar	June 1
Valencia	La Guayra	June 10

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Concho	Galveston	June 10
Hispania	Havre	June 6
Seneca	Havana	June 13

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

Panama	Cherbourg	June 6
Trave	Bremen	June 9

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

| | | |

MISS KATE FIELD'S LAST ILLNESS.

A Victim of Overwork and Exhaustion by Tollsome Journeyings.

Correspondence of The Washington Star.

HONOLULU, May 28.—The eruption of Mauna Loa, which has furnished topic for my last two letters, is quite played out, after some splendid pyrotechnics. Most of the Amherst eclipse party from the yacht Coronet visited Kau a fortnight since, intending to ascend the mountain. On their arrival all glow on the cloud above the crater had disappeared, and they contented themselves with the usual every-day inspection of the heavily smoking pit of Kilauea, which the Volcano House people anxiously assure everybody is heating up at such a rate as to make a fresh outgush of the live lava a certain thing right away. So we all hope.

On their return voyage by the steamer W. G. Hall, our Coronet friends, on reaching Kona, were permitted sorrowfully to minister to a much-beloved and dying woman, Miss Kate Field, who came aboard in hope to reach rest and something like home in Honolulu. Dying no one supposed her to be, although seriously ill with a sudden attack of pneumonia. Dr. Adriance of the Coronet had gone to her relief, and by her desire had helped her to board the steamer. After reaching the ship she rapidly developed alarming symptoms of prostration. By the next morning she so began to sink that the ship was hastened and reached the city several hours ahead of time. The sufferer lived little more than an hour after she had reached a friendly home, borne by sailors from the Adams, for a moment before the last she became conscious, so as faintly to smile in recognition of Mrs. Dr. McGrew. Miss Field has been so agreeably conspicuous in Honolulu, and had made so many warm friends that her return thus in the grasp of death inflicted upon us all a most severe and saddening shock.

The funeral was attended the following day by a crowded assembly at the Central Union, which is quite the representative American Church, and for that reason selected by Dr. McGrew, who, like his lamented guest, is an ardent American patriot. The casket was fairly buried under the copious floral contributions prominent among which was a large red, blue, and white tribute from the Honolulu press. A kind friend received the precious remains into his family vault, until American friends could be heard from.

Miss Field's death evidently was the result of continued overwork in traveling. She was a resolute and persistent explorer, but unfortunately, at the age of fifty-five, not a tireless one, as she needed to be to match her will and enthusiasm. Astride of mules and ponies, for weeks she had toiled over stony trails in Puna, and the muddy roads and deep ravines of Hilo and Hamahua, bent upon seeing and judging of conditions in the remote out districts. Her last tollsome journey was the sixty-mile ride from Kohala to Kona, in parts one of the worst on the island, over a series of hideous clinker lava beds. She reached the hotel of Miss Paris, in Kailua, worn out, and with sharp symptoms of pneumonia, but still determined to press on and complete the remaining ninety miles of evil trails remaining before reaching civilized roads at Kilauea. She pushed on ten miles further the next day to Mr. Greenwell's, near Kaawaloa. There, swiftly overpowered, she succumbed, and consented to change her course for Honolulu. She seems to have borne up until safely on board the steamer, and no more effort was needed. Then nature utterly gave way, and the collapse was final.

Well, it is not altogether an evil to die in the active pursuit of one's career—in the harness. Yet one would rather that our gifted friend had somewhat spared her wasting frame, and so lived to share the rich treasures of her experience and knowledge of mankind with us all for a few more years. Especially will supporters of the Hawaiian republic remember Kate Field with grateful sorrow. She was a most faithful friend and earnest advocate of our new and rising State.

Child Dwarf.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A child, a curiosity in his way, was taken to the home of the United Charities organization, Wilkesbarre, on Saturday. He is three years old and weighs only one and a half pounds. His head is the size of a baseball, and a twenty-five-cent piece would cover one hand. The little fellow stands twenty-two inches high. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Long. He has all his faculties. When he was born his mother was seventy-one years of age and his father seventy-nine. Both parents died recently.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Place of trial.—City and County of New-York.—HENRIETTA BLAIR, Jane Case, Mary C. Martelle, Susan H. Stearns, Adeline Underwood, Ida D. Weaver, Florence L. Matterson, Alice M. Hubbard, Elizabeth R. Hosmer, Frank C. Blair, George B. Blair, William G. Blair, Angeline L. Vincent, and Frances Mary Harris, plaintiffs, against JAMES NEWTON, as guardian of George H. Newton, individually and as guardian of James L. Newton, Lucy Ladd, Florence S. Blair, Emily E. Blair, Hattie V. Blair, Edward Hubbard, Joseph J. Matterson, Henry Spring and Sybil Spring, his wife; Walter B. Vincent, Charles A. Weaver, George W. Forbes and Juliet Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes and Maggie Forbes, his wife, James Forbes and Ellen Forbes, his wife, Elliott Forbes, Elliott Forbes Stearns, Charles B. Underwood, James N. Case, Elliott L. Gifford and Helen Gifford, his wife; Albert Harris, John H. Newton, Elizabeth Crandall and Isaac Crandall, husband; Lydia Jane Harris, William P. Newton and Emily Newton, his wife; Albert Newton and Ella Newton, his wife; Frank Newton and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton and Ella Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, William A. Doubleday, Edgar N. Doubleday and Lydia Doubleday, his wife; Alice Newton, Richard Eugene Jackson, Horace S. Newman and Frances R. Newman, his wife; Helen Harriet Newman, Mary Newman Parker and Aaron F. Parker, her husband; George Forbes Newman, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of the deceased children, descendants, heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague, said Mehitable Sprague being a deceased sister of the mother of said plaintiffs, and other persons unknown, defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of May, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, the object of this action is to procure the partition and sale of a lot of land in the City of New-York, whereof said Katherine L. Youmans died seized, situate on the east side of Boulevard, commencing one hundred and forty-nine feet and eleven inches south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, thence running east forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly along the westerly side of Diagonal Avenue twenty-seven feet one and seven-eighth inches, thence west thirty-nine feet four and three-eighth inches, and thence north twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, together with all interest of said Katherine L. Youmans in and to Diagonal Avenue to the centre thereof in front of said lot, and also to procure the partition and sale of five lots in said City and New-York, whereof said Katherine L. Youmans died seized, on the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, extending one hundred and fifty feet on said street, thence running southerly one hundred feet and eleven inches, thence easterly fifty feet, thence northerly twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches, thence easterly one hundred feet to Eighth Avenue, thence northerly twenty-five feet eight and a quarter inches.—Dated New-York, May 20, 1896.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. my25-1aw6wm

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 23th day of May, 1896.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of THE NEW MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB for authority to change its name to KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Cornelius Van Cott, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and, upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing the proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New-York Law Journal and The Evening Post two daily newspapers published in the County of New-York, and the Court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made;

Now, on motion of Whitehead & Suydam, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the petitioner herein, the New Manhattan Athletic Club, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on and after the first day of July, 1896; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and further, that a copy or this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New-York Times, a newspaper in the County of New-York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter. R. A. P., J. S. C.

je1-1aw4wM.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the name of "AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT," that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the guardian of Miss Paris, in Kailua, Waiakea, Hawaii, at his office in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1896.

CLARENCE L. BURGER, Assignee.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. je-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LIZZIE M. VAN BRUNT, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 22nd day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty-one feet and eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel to Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known as Number 220 West 136th Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said party of the first part by said party of the second part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered immediately herewith, and these presents are given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New-York, May 20th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New-York. je1-2aw3w&je22.

WEST SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—SUSANNA S. MINTURN, plaintiff, against HENRY O. KIRCHNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, running thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to all existing covenants against nuisances and agreements (if any) as to party walls.—Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.

HAROLD S. RANKINE, Referee.

ROBERT S. MINTURN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 68 Broad Street, New-York, N. Y.

my25-2aw3wM&Th&je15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BABCOCK, SUSAN A.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH A. BABCOCK and James P. Babcock send greeting: Whereas, Margaret A. Johaston of New-Brighton, Staten Island, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SUSAN A. BABCOCK, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Supplemental citation.

(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. my25-1aw6wM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

LAUGHLIN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alfred Wagstaff, the Lauglin Towing and Transportation Company, and Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of New-York City, who claim to be creditors, and to all creditors and to all persons who claim to be creditors of JOHN LAUGHLIN, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of July, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why administration of the goods and chattels and credits within this State of JOHN LAUGHLIN, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deceased, should not be awarded to Samuel Laughlin and Mary E. Stork, and ancillary letters testamentary on said will issued to them; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding:

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 59 Wall St., New-York City. my18-1aw6wM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Ja20-1aw6mM

MURRAY, JULIA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Lyons and Peter Murray send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Kean of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1889, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JULIA MURRAY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the said last will and testament should not be granted. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Sophie Schierech, Johann Frederick Bammann, Catharine Muller, and Anna Eckhoff, all of full age, and to Johann Heinrich Hammann, Johann Friedrich Hammann, and Anna Sophia Bammann, infants, respectively, under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

Whereas Peter Frederick Bammann of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 59 Wall St., New-York City. my18-1aw6wM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Ja20-1aw6mM

MURRAY, JULIA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Lyons and Peter Murray send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Kean of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1889, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JULIA MURRAY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the said last will and testament should not be granted. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je8-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWELL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

In Advertising a Summer Hotel the whole problem comes down to this:

Choosing your advertising medium is about as close as you can come to choosing your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel,* via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel."

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York,* via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York");) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland");) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Wilcannia, (letters must be directed "per Wilcannia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matters, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Catarina, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Athos; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevellus";) at 7:30 AM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Indiana, (letters must be directed "per Indiana";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at §3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Maranham, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per, steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 12, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

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FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

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$32,000; 5-STORY; 25x95x100; STORE AND flats; 116th., 7th and 8th Avs. STEVENS REAL ESTATE CO., 93d, Columbus; 218 West 116th.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

sells at auction TUESDAY, JUNE 23, at 12 o'clock at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Positive sale close estate Thomas Gillis, deceased.

406 AND 408 EAST 85TH ST.

Two handsome 3-story high-stoop brick and brownstone private houses, 17x45x102.2 each; in good order and condition. Terms liberal.

CHARLES MARTIN CAMP, Attorney, Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Cottages at Long Beach, L. I.

Twenty-three miles from New-York; frequent trains; located on the ocean beach; furnished cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements.

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CAPE COD.—Wychmere seashore cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; pine forests; circulars and photographs. J. Harwichport, Mass.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"

Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Pulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.

" New-York, Desbrosses St., Pier..8:40 "

" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS

VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Popular Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.

Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.

For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with morning trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave